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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 26

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The Official Organ of

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VOLUME 26

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 26, Part 1 (pp. 1–64) 12*th May*, 1969

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Validation of emendation to *Centracanthus* of *Centracantus* Rafinesque, 1810; grant of precedence to CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925 (1829) over MAENIDAE Cuvier, 1829 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1821.
(2) Suppression of *Papilio sebrus* Huebner, 1824/26 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1848.
(3) Validation of *Sylvia althaea* Hume, 1878, and *Sylvia curruca blythi* Ticehurst & Whistler, 1933 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1866
(4) Suppression of thirteen generic names and one specific name published by R. S. Allan, 1926, for New Zealand mollusca. Z.N.(S.) 1868.
(5) Designation of a type-species for *Physothrips* Karny, 1912 (Insecta, Thysanoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1869.
(6) Suppression of two works by J. Müller, 1826 and 1828. Z.N.(S.) 1870.
(7) Designation of a type-species for *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1871.
(8) Validation of *Millepora compressa* from Sowerby, 1805, and its designation as type-species of *Porella* Gray, 1848 (Polyzoa). Z.N.(S.) 1872.
(9) Suppression of *Hesperites* and *Hesperites clarae* Pompeckj, 1895 (Cephalopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1873.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
April, 1969

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

THE HOMONYMY OF *PAPILIO AGLAJA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE AND NYMPHALIDAE): REQUEST FOR VALIDATION. Z.N.(S.) 1791

A further Note on the Application

(see volume 24, pages 186–189; volume 25, pages 68–71)

By C. F. Cowan

1. In submitting the original application in this case I attempted to set out the facts and arguments concisely. The "Memorandum in Opposition" to it by Messrs C. F. dos Passos, LL.B., D.Sc., F.R.E.S. and B. C. S. Warren, F.R.E.S. (1968), of which they courteously sent me a draft, seemed to me, as I immediately told them in a detailed reply, so wide-sweeping yet so imprecise, that a brief answer is difficult.

2. In their introductory paragraph they say that I requested: "among other things that the International Commission by use of its plenary powers reverse the decisions and usages of various authors since 1942 or even earlier." I did not. I was at pains to explain that the alteration in the International Code in 1961, whereby the "first reviser rule" of Article 24 (a) supplanted the "page precedence rule", had already had this effect, as shown by Higgins in 1967; and that under the current Code the valid names for the two species we are discussing have been, since 1961, *Delias pasithoe* and *Argynnis* (*Mesoacidalia*) *aglaja*. My sole object was to ask that the universal usage of all authors for the past 75 years, of using the name *aglaja* for the Pierid, should not be upset by the inescapable *fait accompli* that it now applies rightly to the Nymphalid.

3. Again, in their opening paragraph they say that my "argument is based on the first reviser rule (Article 24)". Of course it is. That is the Code. In all their succeeding paragraphs they totally ignore it and follow the page precedence rule, which is not.

4. In their paragraphs 1 and 3 they repeat "In 1942 Hemming studied this problem ... Cowan proposes to reverse Hemming's conclusions by resurrecting the Nymphalid name ... Hemming's views so well expressed in 1942 are just as valid today as when they were written." But since 1942 the Code on which they were based has been changed, and it now completely invalidates them. Hemming himself has in fact accepted this, for in dealing with this very problem he has written (1967 : p. 287): "The situation was however completely changed by the introduction ... in 1961 of the First Reviser principle for dealing with cases of this kind. In the present case Linnaeus himself was the First Reviser when he rejected and replaced the name *Papilio aglaja* as applied to the Pierid species and retained that name for the Nymphalid. Thus under the current Code the name *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (: 481) is the correct name for the present Nymphalid species."

5. They become extremely confusing and involved in their paragraphs 3 and 4. Having rightly quoted Article 59: "A species-group name that is a junior primary homonym must be permanently rejected", and having said that the two "*P. aglaja*" of 1758 were primary homonyms, they suddenly treat "the latter" as a "primary junior homonym". They completely ignore Article 24 which directs how the junior of simultaneously published homonyms shall be determined, and instead purport to determine the case for themselves on page precedence. They then contend that Linnaeus' 12th revised edition was not a revision, and that "a primary junior homonym was not an available name". Finally, in their concluding lines they ask the Commission for a Declaration that "nothing in Article 24 of the Code shall authorize or permit a reviser to revive a primary junior [or junior primary?] homonym as a species-group name". This is absurd. Nothing does so nor can. The homonyms dealt with in Article 24 are exclusively the rare simultaneous ones.

6. When the Code was changed in 1961 there was immediately an arguable case for conserving the name *charlotta*, introduced in 1942 for the Nymphalid because *aglaja* was then invalid on page precedence, but now in turn invalidated. The only

possible grounds for such a case would have been the conservation of *charlotta*, in use for some 20 years. None was ever submitted. Now that even Hemming reverts automatically to *aglaja* in his great posthumous work on the Generic Names of the Butterflies of the World, which must stand as a standard reference for many years, surely this result must be accepted.

7. In my original application, at paragraph 7, I said that a number of authors had used *charlotta* for the Nymphalid, and as examples cited three. Dos Passos and Warren, in their paragraph 8, say "but there are two more such works that he does not mention." If there are only two, it is surprising. There are many who still retain *aglaja* for the Nymphalid, and all since 1961 are correct under the current Code.

8. As to interpreting the first reviser rule (on which they cite the unidentified "dos Passos and Klots, 1958" which anyway was prior to the revised Code and must be irrelevant), surely there can be no doubt. The two simultaneous primary homonyms "*Papilio aglaja*" Linnaeus, 1758 referred to an oriental Pierid and an European Nymphalid. The homonymy required, under Article 24 (a), action by a first reviser. "Between 1758 and 1767 a number of books on natural history were published. Among them is Linnaeus' *Fauna Suecica* (1761)", they say in paragraph 5; then they ask the International Commission "Is this a revision?" It was, as its title says, a "*Fauna of Sweden, comprising the Animals of the Swedish Kingdom . . . Edition* 2", a superb revision of his first edition of 1746, but no more. It mentioned the Nymphalid *P. aglaja* which occurs in Sweden, but not the oriental Pierid. It did not notice, much less revise, the homonymy problem. Nor did any other author before 1767. Only one publication mentioned both the species; the 1761 anonymous pirated Halae Magdeburgicae copy of the tenth edition. All it did was add to the synonymy by misspelling both names "aglaia".

9. Then appeared the 12th Edition of *Systema Naturae*. Dos Passos and Warren cite its title in full. They consider that a reviser should contain "usually, although not necessarily, such words as revision, review, monograph, or something similar in the title. It deals with a species, genus or family. That is where it usually ends. It does not include the *entire* animal kingdom. It is a work generally with a detailed discussion of the taxonomic problems involved and contains keys, synonymies, plates, figures, and a bibliography. The [1767] *Systema Naturae* does not contain most of these elements". In fact the title includes "Editio duodecima reformata"—"Twelfth revised edition". In those days the entire animal kingdom could still, just, be contained in one volume, and Linnaeus in his masterly way achieved it, a feat never since possible. It contains keys: those for the Insecta being on p. 356; for the Lepidoptera divided between pp. 744 (giving *Papilio*), 796 (giving *Sphinx*), and 808 (giving *Phalaena*); and that for *Papilio* on p. 744, dividing it into 5 main and sundry minor phalanges which in turn are separately keyed through their *species differentia*. Each species is given a full synonymy and list of references, the latter in particular detailing all previously published illustrations, thus obviating the need for including plates and figures. Bibliographies, quite adequate and intelligible for the period, are given for each Class; that for the Insecta being on p. 535. All the necessary elements required by dos Passos and Warren for a "revision" are present. That Linnaeus regarded it as one is repeatedly shown in his foreword, the "Ratio Editionis", which includes the subtitle "Methodus Animalium ex novis observatis reformata".

10. Linnaeus' great 12th edition of *Systema Naturae* was most certainly a revision of his 10th. It contained indubitably the first revision of his rare little error of homonymy in the earlier work. And with incomparable sagacity he complied not only with Article 24 (a) of the 1961 Code, but also with Recommendation 24 A. In the usage of the 1760s, the oriental Pierid was scarcely known and the European Nymphalid was familiar. So he retained the already well-used *P. aglaja* for the Nymphalid and changed the Pierid to *P. pasithoe*, "selecting the name that will best ensure stability and universality of nomenclature".

11. The valid name for the Nymphalid under the Code since 1961 has been *aglaja* and nothing can alter this, unless it is suppressed by use of the plenary powers. Such action, I think, would now be unwise, particularly since *charlotta* was only valid

during the brief interregnum of the page precedence rule; since only five main works have been found to have adopted it; and since the re-validation of the name *aglaja* has now been widely publicised.

12. For the Pierid, as early as 1893 it was pointed out by Mitis that it should be known as *Delias aglaja* on priority. Overlooking the primary homonymy in *Papilio*, all the many works on oriental Lepidoptera in the past 75 years have followed him. Talbot (1937 : 317–318) gives many useful references for the species; most earlier than 1893 called it *pasithoe* and all since *aglaja*. My present concern is to conserve this well-known name *Delias aglaja*, now invalidated through the change in the Code. It is most misleading to say that stability and universality will be defeated if this is achieved (dos Passos and Warren, paragraph 9).

13. It is also utterly misleading to suggest that chaos will ensue if Linnaeus' 12th edition of *Systema Naturae* is considered a revision. Certainly the other early authors' works were "replete with changes of names, synonyms and homonyms". But such name-changers were making invalid names, not acting as first revisers within the narrow confines of Article 24 (a).

14. In conclusion, I submit that dos Passos' and Warren's requests are each either ill-founded or irrelevant; and my original requests to the International Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** (3) : 188–189) stand unaltered.

References

To the admirable list compiled by dos Passos and Warren (1968) the following are relevant additions:

Dos Passos, Cyril Franklin, and Warren, Brisbane Charles Somerville. 1968. The Homonymy of *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Pieridae and Nymphalidae); Request for validation. Memorandum in opposition. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** (2/3) : 68–71

Hemming, Arthur Francis. 1967. The Generic Names of the Butterflies and their Type-Species. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Ent.) Suppl. **9** : 509 pp.

Mitis, Heinrich Ritter von, 1893. Revision des Pieriden-Genus Delias. *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* **6** : 97–153, pls. 2, 3 (p. 120 and note refer)

Talbot, George. 1937. *A Monograph of the Pierine Genus Delias* (6) : pp. 261–656, 48 pls. London (in 6 parts, 1928–1937).

AN APPLICATION FOR THE RETENTION OF *PAPILIO AGLAJA* AS THE VALID NAME OF THE NYMPHALID SPECIES

By N. D. Riley and L. G. Higgins

Until C. F. Cowan's application under the above main title was published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature (24 : 186) we had hoped that the conclusions reached by Francis Hemming in respect of this issue and published posthumously in his *Generic Names of the Butterflies* (1967 : 287) would have been accepted as valid, and that the question as to whether or not the name *aglaja* was the valid name for the Nyphalid butterfly known in Britain as the Dark Green Fritillary would no longer have been in dispute. The present application is submitted in the hope that it will enable the International Commission to reach a final decision on this issue.

2. The passage referred to above, in Hemming's work, occurs under the entry *Mesoacidalia* and runs as follows:—"The situation was completely changed by the introduction into the current revised Code of 1961 of the First Reviser principle for dealing with cases of this kind (Article 24 (a)). In the present case Linnaeus himself was the first reviser when . . . he rejected and replaced the name *Papilio aglaja* as applied to the Pierid species and retained that name for the present Nymphalid species.

Thus, under the Code the name *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus 1758 (: 481) is the correct name for the type species of the present (Nymphalid) genus [*Mesoacidalia*]".

3. In our view Hemming's conclusions are perfectly correct and cannot be challenged. However, they have been challenged, in the first instance by Cowan in the application referred to above, and more recently by dos Passos and Warren (B.Z.N. 25 : 68).

4. With Cowan's proposal, which would validate both homonyms, we confess we have some sympathy, if only on account of its imaginative ingenuity. We oppose its acceptance because it flouts one of the basic principles of the Code, would make too large a breach in it and establish a precedent so dangerous that it hardly bears contemplation.

5. With the closely reasoned legalistic but tendentious arguments submitted by dos Passos and Warren, proposing a different solution, we find ourselves entirely out of sympathy. Their argument rests on two assumptions, first that Linnaeus was not a "first reviser" in the sense of the Code, and secondly that, if he was, he was wrong in replacing the "junior" of the two homonyms. In our view both these assumptions are false.

6. The contention that Linnaeus, when he published the 12th edition of his Systema Naturae, was not the "first reviser" of his own 10th edition seems to us to be sheer casuistry: the title page alone, which bears the words "Editio duodecima reformata" belies the suggestion. How can Linnaeus not be a reviser of a work that he himself revised? There is the possibility that between 1758 and 1767 some other author may have taken action that could be interpreted as that of a first reviser in respect of these two homonyms, but we have failed to find one. References of any kind to the 10th edition are extremely scarce in entomological literature prior to about 1870 because, until then, the 12th edition had almost universally been accepted as the starting point of zoological nomenclature and the 10th edition ignored. The authors' further contention that the 1767 *Systema Naturae* "is in effect a catalogue" is unlikely to mislead anybody; so to describe such a massive, erudite and critical work, much of it new and original, is utterly unjustified.

7. As to the issue of homonymy between the two names, there can be no argument. The only question here is as to which, if either, of the two simultaneously published names, can be said to be junior or senior to the other. Here again the position under the Code is perfectly clear. Article 24 states that "If . . . identical names for different taxa are published simultaneously . . . their relative priority is determined by the action of the first reviser". Nothing could be clearer. Linnaeus himself established the relative priorities of the two names when he re-named the Pierid *aglaja* of p. 465 (which he called *pasithoe*) and left the *aglaja* of p. 481 as the valid name of the Nymphalid. This he was at perfect liberty to do, and would have been equally free to do had the current 1961 Code been in operation at that time, for Recommendation 24A of the Code is not mandatory but only a recommendation as to what a first reviser *should* do in precisely those circumstances in which Linnaeus found himself. It still leaves him a choice.

8. It cannot be claimed that either of the two homonyms under discussion attaches to an insect of economic or other special importance. On the other hand the Nymphalid butterfly has been known to innumerable amateur entomologists under the name of *aglaja* from 1758 to the present day. The Pierid *aglaja* was universally known by its replacement name *pasithoe* until 1877 when Kirby (*Syn. Cat.*, Supplement: 795) listed *aglaja* as a senior synonym of the latter name, following the adoption of the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* as the starting point of zoological nomenclature, thereby introducing the element of confusion that has persisted ever since. It is of interest that Kirby had previously (1871, *Syn. Cat.* : 472) listed the Pierid *aglaja* of the 10th edition as a synonym of *pasithoe* of the 12th edition.

9. For the reasons set forth above we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action, in accordance with the Code, and in order to restore stability to the nomenclature of the two species involved:

(1) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus 1758 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* ed. 10, p. 481;
(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *pasithoe* Linnaeus, as published in the binomen *Papilio pasithoe* Linnaeus, 1767, *Systema Naturae* ed. 12, p. 755;
(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus 1758 *Systema Naturae* p. 465, an invalid homonym of *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* ed. 10, p. 481.

AU SUJET DE LA GRAPHIE DE *LIPHISTIUS* (ARANÉIDE) (CONTRE LE RÉTABLISSEMENT DES NOMS FAUTIFS). Z.N.(S.) 1828

Par Pierre Bonnet (*Toulouse, France*)

La remarque de Beatrice R. Vogel au sujet de *Liphistius*, remarque parue dans le dernier "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" (25, 2–3, p. 27) est, pour moi, très surprenante.

Il est regrettable, en effet, que le Dr. Levi ait senti la nécessité de demander la validation de *Liphistius*; car il est certain qu'il ne l'aurait pas demandée si certains Arachnologistes ne s'étaient pas mis ces derniers temps, à la suite de Roewer (1942), à utiliser la graphie originale mais incorrecte de *Lipistius*.

Mais ce qui, à mon avis, et plus regrettable encore, c'est de voir Mrs. Vogel profiter de cette demande de Levi pour demander à son tour à la Commission de valider la graphie erronée de *Lipistius*! De plus, notre contradicteur admet que l'on peut maintenir deux noms écrits de façon différente "since there was no confusion about the animals involved no matter what they were called". Pour quelque'un qui, comme moi, s'est battu pendant cinquante ans pour la regularité, la correction, l'uniformisation et la stabilité des noms utilisés en Nomenclature zoologique, le propos de Mrs. Vogel est vraiment extraordinaire.

D'autre part, en ce qui concerne *Liphistius*, ce qui est curieux aussi, c'est que notre aimable collègue reconnaît elle-même "I have not been able to examine the original publications concerning this name, chances are they do not discuss their reasons". Eh bien! non, Madame, quand on n'a pas la possibilité de faire les vérifications nécessaires, on n'affirme pas que les raisons d'un changement de nom n'existent pas!

Voici exactement de quoi il retourne: le genre *Liphistius* a été créé par Schiødte en 1849 (p. 621) sous le nom de *Lipistius*, l'auteur donnant l'etymologie du nom qu'il formait (*λείπω*, *ίστός*). Aussi, dès 1869, Thorell (helléniste et Latiniste de premier ordre) rétablissait dans ses "On European Spiders", p. 13– et à son époque il était d'usage de corriger les fautes—Thorell, donc, rétablissait la graphie correcte *Liphistius* en rappelant l'étymologie greque (et non germanique) donnée par Schiødte.

Je précise, pour Mrs. Vogel, que dans la transliteration latine des mots grecs, il est de règle que le *ί* (*ι*, avec un esprit rude) soit toujours précédé de la lettre *h*; le mécanisme de la transformation est le suivant:
λείπω ίστος, —→ leipo ístos —→ leipohistos —→ leiphistos —→ liphistius
ce qui veut dire: séparation des filières.

Ce qui est un comble, c'est que Mrs. Vogel se moque de ce "more learned scientist" qui corrige les fautes des autres! Mais que ferait cette dame si, en lui dédiant une espèce d'Araignee, on écrivait *vogueli*, ou *vogelli*, ou *voegeli*? Nul doute qu'elle se dépêcherait de rectifier en *vogeli*, seule orthographe valable en utilisant son nom.

Maintenant, sur quoi se base Mrs. Vogel pour maintenir l'orthographe erronée de *Lipistius*, alors qu'elle avoue ne pas avoir vu la publication originale? Elle ne le dit pas, mais j'ai tout lieu de croire qu'elle adopte les noms tels qu'ils sont écrits dans le "Katalog der Araneæ" de Roewer (1942–1954); une bien mauvais référence!

Lipistius, en effet, n'a été employé qu'une seule fois avec cette graphie, par son auteur le jour où il a créé ce genre. Mais depuis la rectification en *Liphistius* faite par Thorell en 1869, et jusqu'en 1942—donc pendant 73 ans—jamais *Lipistius* n'a été utilisé, alors que *Liphistius* a été écrit ainsi plus d'une centaine de fois, et que l'on a formé sur lui les noms de groupe Liphistiomorphae, Liphistioidea, Liphistiidae, Liphistiinae, trés souvent employés aussi les uns et les autres. Il faut alors arriver à 1942, avec Roewer, pour voir réapparaître ce nom de genre écrit avec sa graphie incorrecte. C'est veritablement monstrueux, aprés 70 ans d'utilisation d'une écriture correcte, de ressusciter l'écriture vicieuse d'un nom!

C'est systématiquement, d'ailleurs, que Roewer, dans son catalogue, a utilisé des noms de genre et d'espèce avec leur graphie originale incorrecte (*Lipistius*, *Ozyptila*, *Isopeda*, *Micromata*, *Argyope*, *Sulsula* etc.) En cela, Roewer, en rétablissant ainsi ces noms fautifs a fait une oeuvre néfaste, commettant une grave erreur et contre le Code de Nomenclature de son époque et contre le bon sens. Il y a comme cela des savants malfaisants: nous avions avec Embrik Strand le roi de l'auctorisnominomanie nous aurons avec C. F. Roewer un criminal de la Nomenclature zoologique.

Ce qu'il y a de curieux, c'est qu'aujourd'hui l'article 32 (a, ii) du Code intern. de Nomenclature de 1961 permet de soutenir ces graphies erronées. Cet article prévoit, en effet, dans une parenthèse "(qu'une transcription incorrecte, une latinisation impropre ... ne sont pas des erreurs d'inadvertance)" et que, par conséquent, il n'y aurait pas lieu de rectifier ce genre des fautes.

Bien que le contenu de cette parenthèse soit déjà fort discutable (et je me propose d'en faire une mise au point dans un prochain article) je ne pense pas que les nomenclateurs, auteurs de cet article, aient voulu par là que l'on rétablisse, à partir de 1961, l'incorrection de plusiers milliers de noms qui avaient été précédemment corrigés, certains depuis un très grand nombre d'années (de 50 à'100 ans) ce qui est le cas de *Liphistius*.

Aussi, en attendant une décision d'un ordre plus général, je demande que l'on adopte la proposition de Herbert W. Levi pour le maintien du nom correct *Liphistius* et que l'on rejette la suggestion de Beatrice R. Vogel qui réclame la résurrection du terme incorrect de *Lipistius*.

Et maintenant, m'adressant aux Arachnologistes qui, cette année, au Congrès de Paris, ont écouté ma confèrence sur l'utilisation des noms des Araignées en m'indignant que l'on puisse encore discuter de leur priorité et de leur orthographe, je ne peux que leur répéter: "Voyez comme il est grand temps d'adopter en bloc les noms tels qu'ils sont écrits dans *Bibliographia Araneorum* sans jamais plus revenir sur leur graphie; si non, nous passerons notre temps à faire à l'infini des articles sur chaque cas, comme ces trois notes que le Dr. Levi, Mrs. Vogel et moi-même venons de composer sur *Liphistius*." Que l'un de vous prenne l'initiative de faire déclarer que, désormais, l'orthographe régulière des noms des Araignées est celle qui est adoptée dans la *Bibliographia Araneorum* de P. Bonnet ... et la nomenclature aranéologique est sauvée!

COMMENT ON PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *POLYGNATHUS* HINDE, 1879 (CONODONTA). Z.N.(S.) 1796

(see volume 24, pages 239–243, 328; volume 25, page 5)

By John W. Huddle (*U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The proposal by Klapper, Lindström, and Ziegler (1967) to substitute *Polygnathus robusticostatus* Bischoff and Ziegler, 1957, for the designated type of the genus, *Polygnathus dubius* Hinde, 1879, under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and the proposal by Müller and Clark (1967) to designate a neotype for *P. dubius* are both based primarily on the assumption that the designated lectotype of the type-species was unrecognizable and might belong in *Ancyrodella* (Klapper, Lindström and Ziegler, 1967, p. 240). Curtis W. Sabrosky, (oral communication 1967, 1968), a member of the Commission, suggested to me that before the Commission acted on these proposals, an attempt should be made to prepare the lectotype of *Polygnathus dubius*. I agreed to undertake the preparation of the specimen because I have recently been engaged in preparing other conodont types embedded in the same kind of black shale matrix as that partially enclosing the lectotype of *P. dubius*. Permission to prepare the lower side of the lectotype was granted by the British Museum and the preparation was made during January and February of 1968.

Preparation of the lower side of the plate of the lectotype of *Polygnathus dubius* revealed:

1. It belongs in the *Polygnathus decorosus* Stauffer species complex, and is not a species of *Ancyrodella*.
2. *P. dubius* is probably the senior synonym of *P. foliatus* Bryant, 1921.

I was not able to expose the basal cavity of the lectotype but the outline of the plate was completely exposed. As seen in lateral view there is the suggestion that the surface ornamentation of the plate was like that of *P. foliatus* Bryant, 1921, and not like that of *P. rugosa* Huddle, 1934 (a junior synonym of *P. pennatus* Hinde, 1879).

Thus the lectotype corresponded to the present concept of the genus and there is no reason for the Commission to use its plenary powers to preserve the generic name *Polygnathus*.

There is a possible case for preservation of the concept of *Polygnathus dubius* generally accepted by conodont specialists since it was clearly defined by Bischoff and Ziegler in 1957 and divided into two subspecies *P. dubius dubius* and *P. dubius asymmetricus*. These subspecies are completely different from the lectotype of *P. dubius*. Ziegler, Klapper and Lindström (1964) recognized this difference and the name *Polygnathus asymmetrica ovalis* Ziegler and Klapper was substituted for *Polygnathus dubius dubius* sensu Bischoff and Ziegler 1957. I suggest that this substitution be accepted and that the plenary powers of the Commission not be used to preserve the Bischoff and Ziegler concept of *P. dubius dubius*.

After I prepared the description of the lectotype of *Polygnathus dubius* I requested a stereoscan photograph. Apparently the lectotype was pulled off of the shale, to which it was attached, by the vacuum being created in preparation for photography. A long search failed to find the specimen and all that remains is a mold of part of the blade in shale. The lectotype is lost.

I recommend that the requests for plenary action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature be denied. I am preparing a paper on the *Polygnathus decorosus* species complex which includes *P. dubius*, *P. foliatus* and *P. pennatus* and in connection with this revision I can choose a neotype for *Polygnathus dubius* that agrees with what I learned about the lectotype during preparation. I will choose a free specimen of *P. foliatus* Bryant from the "Conodont bed" of Hinde on Eighteen Mile Creek, New York.

Publication authorized by the director of the Geological Survey.

REFERENCES CITED

BISCHOFF, G., and ZIEGLER, W. 1957. Die Conodontenchronologie des Mitteldevons und des tiefsten Oberdevons : *Abh. hess. L.-Amt Bodenforsch.* **22** : 136

BRYANT, W. L. 1921. The Genesee conodonts : *Buffalo Soc. Nat. Hist. Bull.* **13** (2) : 59

HUDDLE, J. W. 1934. Conodonts from the New Albany Shale of Indiana : *Bull. Am. Paleontology* **21** (72) : 136

KLAPPER, G., LINDSTRÖM, M., and ZIEGLER, W. 1967. *Polygnathus* Hinde, 1879 (Conodonta): proposed designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 1796. *Bull. zool. Nomenclature* **24** (4) : 239–242.

MÜLLER, K. J., and CLARK, D. L. 1967. *Polygnathus dubius* Hinde, 1879 (Conodonta): proposed designation of a neotype under the plenary powers. *Bull. zool. Nomenclature* **24** (4) : 242–243

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STAUFFER, C. R. 1938. Conodonts of the Olentangy Shale. *Jour. Paleont.* **12** (5) : 411–443

ZIEGLER, W., KLAPPER, G., and LINDSTRÖM, M. 1964. The validity of the name *Polygnathus* ((Conodonta) Devonian and Lower Carboniferous). *Jour. Paleont.* **38** (2) : 421–423

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *ATTUS OBSCURUS* TACZANOWSKI, 1872. Z.N.(S.) 1770

(see volume 23, page 255)

By J. Proszyński and W. Staręga (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

According to Dr. Galiano's motion the senior synonym, *obscurus*—in two combinations—has been quoted twice by Taczanowski himself and then twice in two catalogues: Petrunkevitch, 1911 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **29** : 648) and Bonnet, 1956 (*Bibliographia Araneorum* **2** : 1884). To that we can add a third quotation, apparently overlooked by Dr. M. E. Galiano: Roewer, 1954 (*Katalog der Araneae* **2** : 1181) as well as a fourth: Caporiacco, 1948 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* **118** : 723)—a description of a female specimen referred to as *Akela obscura*.

So there are three recent quotations of the senior synonym—in 1948, 1954 and 1956—two of which are in authoritative catalogues, universally considered as basic works for recent arachnology, and one is a description. Therefore the specific name *obscurus* Taczanowski, 1872, used in consecutive combinations as *Attus obscurus*, *Evophrys obscurus* (or *obscura*), *Akela obscura*, cannot be considered as a *nomen oblitum*.

It is not possible to claim that the junior synonym *Cyrene bulbosa* Cambridge, 1901, and its other combinations has been more commonly used because Dr. M. E. Galiano can refer to 6 quotations only (including two in her own papers and two in catalogues, one of which is already 57 years old).

We therefore propose that the Commission reject Dr. Galiano's motion and retain the specific name *obscurus* Taczanowski, 1872, a valid name for the species which should now be referred to as *Freya obscura* (Taczanowski, 1872).

OPINION 874

CELLIA ERRABUNDA SWELLENGREBEL, 1925 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *errabunda* Swellengrebel, 1925, as published in the binomen *Cellia errabunda*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *errabunda* Swellengrebel, 1925, as published in the binomen *Cellia errabunda* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 905.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1760)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. A. Reid and Dr. J. Bonne-Wepster in May 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 190. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. F. Y. Cheng, Dr. W. H. Cheong (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 77), Dr. J. E. Scanlon (*op. cit.* **24** : 208–209), Dr. P. F. Mattingly and Dr. R. Lewthwaite.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)27 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 190. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Vokes, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

Original Reference

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

errabunda, Cellia, Swellengrebel, 1925, *Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.* **69** : 1913.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 874.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *January* 1969

OPINION 875

ENITHARES SPINOLA, 1837 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Enithares* Spinola, 1837, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Notonecta ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Enithares* Spinola, 1837 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Notonecta ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1838.

(3) The specific name *ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Notonecta ciliata* (type-species of *Enithares* Spinola, 1837) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2296.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1762)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. I. Lansbury in June 1966. Mr. Lansbury's application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 191–192. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)28 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 192. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Vokes, Jaczewski, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Brinck.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ciliata, Notonecta, Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.*: 524–525

Enithares Spinola, 1837, *Essai Genres Ins. Ordre Hémipt.*: 60.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 875.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *January* 1969

OPINION 876

PROTEINUS LATREILLE, 1796 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations for the nominal genus *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792 (Name No. 1839);

(b) *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle, 1913 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Jelinek & Steel, 1966, *Cantharetes gravidus* Illiger, 1798 (Name No. 1840).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Dermestes brachypterus* (type-species of *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796) (Name No. 2297);

(b) *pulicarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes pulicarius* (Name No. 2298).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1763)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. Jelinek and Dr. W. O. Steel in June 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 8 July 1966 and was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 239–240. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin*, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)30 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 240. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Vokes, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. E. Eisenmann (21.ix.68) " On the data provided I prefer not to vote on this application, for no information has been supplied as to *current* usage. It appears that, although this application was made in 1966, Blackwelder in 1952 (fourteen years before) had called attention to the technical necessity under the then Règles of transferring *Proteinus* Latreille to a genus different from that to which it had customarily been applied. While I am much opposed to transfers of generic names, as productive of confusion, *if* general usage since 1952 has accepted the transfer (about which nothing is said) it would cause even more confusion to effectuate a re-transfer now."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (12.xi.68) " I must qualify my vote. I vote in the affirmative for this application on the basis of the case stated in paragraphs 6 and 7. Unfortunately these do not entirely follow from what has gone before and I suspect that there is an omission in paragraph 3 which would explain how *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle is a synonym of *Proteinus* Latreille. Presumably this is on the basis of synonymy between *Dermestes pulicarius* Linnaeus and one of the two first included species of *Heterostomus*. I am without the relevant literature to check this. If I am wrong in my assumption please ignore my vote."

Note. In answer to Mr. Eisenmann's comment, Dr. Steel assures us that *Proteinus* has not, to his knowledge, been used in Blackwelder's sense since 1952. In answer to Dr. Ride, the two species originally included in *Heterostomus* Jacquelin Du Val, *Brachypterus cinerus* (Heer, 1841) and *B. gravidus* (Illiger, 1798), are both currently regarded as synonyms of *Dermestes pulicarius* Linnaeus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Brachypterolus Grouvelle, 1913, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **81** : 387

brachypterus, *Dermestes*, Fabricius, 1792, *Ent. syst.* **1** : 235

Proteinus Latreille, 1796, *Précis Caract. Ins.* : 9

pulicarius, *Dermestes*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 357.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle, 1913 : J. Jelinek & W. O. Steel, 1966, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 240.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 876.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *January* 1969

OPINION 877

PHELSUMA ORNATUM GRAY, 1825 (REPTILIA): REFUSAL TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *ornatum* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Phelsuma ornatum*, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1752)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. Dr. R. Mertens in March 1966. Prof. Mertens' application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 176–177. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Prof. Hobart M. Smith and opposed by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 208).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 12 June 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)20 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 176. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 12 September 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—six (6), received in the following order: China, Melville, Uchida, Simpson, Ride, Brinck.

Negative votes—fourteen (14): Holthuis, do Amaral, Lemche, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Vokes, Forest, Binder, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Munroe.

Voting papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Profs. Bonnet and Mertens returned late affirmative votes, and Dr. Kraus returned a late negative vote.

In returning his voting paper Dr. Binder made the following comment: "Article 23b does not apply: *Phelsuma ornatum* is not a *nomen oblitum* since it was not an unused senior synonym for more than fifty years. The synonymy is essential, because the purpose of this article is to save names of long and constant usage."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has not been adopted,

and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 877.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
22 *January* 1969

OPINION 878

APHELENCHUS STEUERI STEFAŃSKI, 1916 (NEMATODA): REFUSAL TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *steueri* Stefański, 1916, as published in the binomen *Aphelenchus steueri*, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1698)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. S. A. Sher in April 1965. Dr. Sher's application was sent to the printer on 20 May 1965 and was published on 13 August 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 195. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

The application was supported by Dr. A. Morgan Golden and opposed by Dr. William G. Inglis (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 273). Dr. L. B. Holthuis pointed out (in litt.) that Dr. Sher was mistaken in stating that *Aphelenchus steueri* was proposed as a synonym.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 20 July 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)33 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 195. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 20 October 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Vokes, Mayr, Tortonese, Uchida.

Negative votes—eighteen (18): China, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Lemche, Evans, Obruchev, Boschma, Brinck, Simpson, Munroe, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Mertens, Kraus, Binder, Alvarado, Ride, Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner Bonnet returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (28.vii.67): " Dr. Sher's proposal does not make it clear how ' widely used ' the name *buxophilus*, that was proposed as late as 1956, actually is. Without more data on this point I cannot vote in favour of this proposal."

Dr. Henning Lemche (3.viii.67): " The species *Aphelenchus steueri* Stefański, 1916, does not appear to have been convincingly established as identical to *Rotylenchus buxophilus*. Therefore, it would appear improper from the present evidence to take any action in the case. The former species is still a *nomen dubium*."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)33 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has not been adopted

and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion 878.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 *January* 1969

OPINION 879

SPIRIFER GLABER MINOR D'ARCHIAC & DE VERNEUIL, 1842 (BRACHIOPODA): REFUSAL TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *minor* d'Archiac & de Verneuil, 1842, as published in the combination *Spirifer glaber* var. *minor*, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1645)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. U. Jux and Dr. F. Strauch in April 1964. The application was sent to the printer on 13 July 1964 and was published on 31 December 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 436–437. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **21** : 184). An objection was received from Dr. W. Struve, as follows:

" My special interest in this problem comes from my studies on brachiopods and biostratigraphy especially in the Eifel Area for about 15 years.

minor Archiac and Verneuil 1842 : 370-371. This name undoubtedly refers to a so-called " *inflatus* " extremely abundant in the " Plattenkalke " of the area of Paffrath (syncline of Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrath east of the Rhine). This species is late Givetian in age.

inflatus Schnur 1853 : 211–212. This name refers to shells from the " Kalk zu Schönecken und Gerolstein " (Schnur 1853 : 212), = limestone of Schönecken in the Prüm syncline and that of Gerolstein in the Gerolstein syncline, both in the southern part of the Middle Devonian synclines of the Eifel Area, west of the Rhine, about 90 km. distant from the locality Paffrath. Stratigraphically the statement " Kalk zu Schönecken und Gerolstein " means Eifelian to lower Givetian, probably Eifelian to early Givetian. Within this stratigraphic range the species *inflatus* is rather rare (" selten ", Schnur 1853 : 212). Therefore, unfortunately, the variation range of the true (i.e. Schnur's) *inflatus* cannot be investigated by statistical means at the present time.

" Between *minor* Archiac and Verneuil 1842 and *inflatus* Schnur 1853 there exists a secondary, subjective synonymy. It is, in my opinion, very probable that within a reasonable space of time statistical research on *inflatus* will be possible in just the same way as Jux and Strauch have done with the species *minor* from Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrath. By such means it might turn out that *inflatus* is not equal to *minor* on the subspecies level or even on a higher level.

" Therefore I see no necessity to put the species name *Spirifer inflatus* Schnur on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

" Beside that, in the case of the *Spirifer glaber minor* Archiac and Verneuil Art. 23b might be applicable (nomen oblitum, 50 years' condition). However,

since I see the possibility that some day in the future a species or subspecies name will be necessary as well for the Eifel shells as for the Paffrath shells it does not seem commendable even to apply this Art. 23b on the name *minor*. It was not the fault of Archiac and Verneuil that the name *minor* did not come into general usage but an omission of later authors, mostly stratigraphers and mapping geologists, but only a few paleontologists. The omission of these should not be honoured by suppression of the originally well established name *minor*.

" In my opinion, it will be best now to apply the name *minor* to the Paffrath and Bergisch-Gladbach shells, and the name *inflatus* to the Schönecken-Gerolstein shells and to see what will come out in the future. It does not seem right to make nomenclatorial decisions before all taxonomic questions are solved. I am convinced that some time sufficient material, within the typical time range of the true " *inflatus* ", for biostatistic evaluation will be available.

" Besides, this is scarcely a name so extremely important as to come in a natural park where it is safe from the beneficial automatic effects of the law of priority."

A copy of Dr. Struve's objection was sent to the Commission at the time of voting.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 October 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)54 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 437. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 January 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—one (1): Boschma.

Negative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Lemche, Obruchev, Munroe, do Amaral, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Uchida, Sabrosky, Stoll, Kraus, Mertens, Ride, Forest, Brinck, Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Bonnet, Hubbs, Simpson.

Prof. Binder returned a late negative vote. Prof. Mayr returned his Voting Paper with the following comment: " I feel that the Commission should not vote on this application until the zoological problem is settled. If the names *inflatus* and *minor* refer to the same taxon, *inflatus* which has been extensively used in the literature clearly deserves preference. The name *minor* has been a *nomen oblitum* for 113 years (1853–1966)."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)54 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has not been adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 879.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
30 *January* 1969

OPINION 880

GOBIUS ORCA COLLETT, 1874 (PISCES): REFUSAL TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE A FIRST REVISER SELECTION

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to set aside the selection made by Smitt (1900) as first reviser, of *scorpioides* Collett, 1874, in preference to *orca* Collett, 1874, both names published in combination with the generic name *Gobius* in the same work and on the same date, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1655)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. P. J. Miller in June 1964. Dr. Miller's application was sent to the printer on 13 July 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 388–391. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 September 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)49 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 390. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 December 1966 the state of the Voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—ten (10), received in the following order: Boschma, China, Bonnet, Uchida, Brinck, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Alvarado, Stoll, Forest.

Negative votes—thirteen (13): Holthuis, Simpson, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, Lemche, Binder, Munroe, Sabrosky, Ride, Kraus, Mertens, Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (29.ix.66): " As both names have been used so little and only twice synonymised, I see no reason not to follow the Rules strictly."

Prof. G. G. Simpson (29.ix.66): " On the evidence submitted, *scorpioides* has been more commonly used than *orca*, so there are no good grounds for setting it aside."

Prof. Ernst Mayr (3.x.66): "There are three reasons for preferring the name *scorpioides*: (1) it was the name used in the original description of the genus *Lebetus*, (2) it has been used more often in the literature, and (3) is the name chosen by the first reviser."

Prof. H. E. Vokes (4.x.66): " While Prof. Miller makes it reasonably clear that the extensive modern treatment [zoological] has appeared under the species name ' *orca* ', which he wishes to preserve—he also, in my opinion, fails to consider the nomenclatorial position in which we find that *scorpioides* is the type of the genus *Lebetus*. The question as to possible confusion or nomenclatorial instability arising from this latter situation are wholly ignored in the present

application. I would desire some consideration of this latter factor before considering a possible affirmative vote."

Dr. Henning Lemche (20.x.66): " Both Winther and Smitt seem to have preferred the specific name *scorpioides* for *orca*. There is only the, non-valid, claim for page priority to support the use of *orca*."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (5.xii.66): " (1) The evidence does not justify this case as being important enough for action under the plenary powers. The application itself states that the species is ' infrequently encountered ' and that both names ' have been in use until recently'. (2) The revision that we are asked to recognize dates only from 1961, and it was then contrary to the rule in effect at the time (first reviser rule, adopted by the Copenhagen Congress).

" I see no reason whatsoever to suspend the normal operation of the Rules."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)49 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has not been adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 880.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
30 *January* 1969

OPINION 881

CNEMIDOPHORUS SEPTEMVITTATUS COPE, 1892, (REPTILIA): REFUSAL TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE A FIRST REVISER SELECTION

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to set aside the selection by Burger (1950) as first reviser, of *semifasciatus* Cope, 1892, in preference to *septemvittatus* Cope, 1892, both names published in combination with the generic name *Cnemidophorus* in the same work and on the same day, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1634)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Ralph W. Axtell in January 1964. Dr. Axtell's application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 364–365. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The application was opposed by Dr. Jay M. Savage, Prof. Hobart M. Smith and Dr. Kenneth L. Williams (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 211–212) and by Prof. James A. Peters and Dr. C. L. Hubbs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 15 August 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)40 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 365. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 15 November 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—one (1): Bonnet

Negative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Vokes, Obruchev, Simpson, Holthuis, do Amaral, Mayr, Tortonese, Stoll, Uchida, Jaczewski, Kraus, Evans, Lemche, Mertens, Sabrosky, Binder, Brinck, Forest, Ride, Alvarado.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Boschma, Hubbs, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (29.xi.66): " In confused cases like this, where only little known species are involved, it is best to follow the Rules strictly."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (9.xii.66): " I am specially impressed by the fact of Karl P. Schmidt's (1953) support of Burger's first reviser action, in such an important reference work as the ' Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles '!"

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)40 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has not been adopted,

and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 881.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
30 *January* 1969

OPINION 882

ORNITHOLOGIA BRITANNICA, 1771 : VALIDATION OF FOUR SPECIFIC NAMES OF BIRDS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names, which were published in the work *Ornithologia britannica* in 1771 no doubt by M. Tunstall, a work which has been rejected by the Commission in Direction 38 for all nomenclatorial purposes, are hereby validated;

(*a*) *peregrinus* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Falco Peregrinus*,

(b) *aesalon* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Falco Æsalon*,

(c) *rubescens* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Alauda Rubescens*,

(d) *cinerea* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Motacilla cinerea*.

(2) The following specific names, validated under (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *peregrinus* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Falco Peregrinus* (Name No. 2299);

(b) *aesalon* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Falco Æsalon* (Name No. 2300);

(c) *rubescens* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Alauda Rubescens* (Name No. 2301);

(d) *cinerea* [Tunstall], 1771, as published in the combination *Motacilla cinerea* (Name No. 2302).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1636)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, Chairman Finn Salomonsen, in March 1958. The application was sent to the printer on 8 May 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 366–367. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to twelve ornithological serials. The proposals were supported by the Committee of Nederlandse Ornithologisch Unie and the Commissie voor de Nederlandse Avifauna.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 15 August 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)41 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 366–367. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 15 November 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Vokes, Obruchev, Simpson, do Amaral, Mayr, Bonnet, Tortonese, Stoll,

Uchida, Jaczewski, Kraus, Evans, Lemche, Mertens, Sabrosky, Binder, Brinck, Forest, Ride, Alvarado, Holthuis.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Boschma, Hubbs, Munroe.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

peregrinus, *Falco*, [Tunstall], 1771, *Ornithologia britannica* : 1

æsalon, *Falco*, [Tunstall], 1771, *Ornithologia britannica* : 1

rubescens, *Alauda*, [Tunstall], 1771, *Ornithologia britannica* : 2

cinerea, *Motacilla*, [Tunstall], 1771, *Ornithologia britannica* : 2

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)41 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 882.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *February* 1969

OPINION 883

CAVOLINIA ABILDGAARD, 1791 (GASTROPODA): GRANT UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF PRECEDENCE OVER *CAVOLINIA* BRUGUIÈRE, 1791

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that the generic name *Cavolinia* (emend. of *Cavolina*) Abildgaard, 1791, is to be given precedence over *Cavolinia* (emend. of *Cavolina*) Bruguière, 1791.

(2) The generic name *Cavolinia* (emend. of *Cavolina*) Abildgaard, 1791 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cavolina* (sic) *natans* Abildgaard, 1791, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1841.

(3) The specific name *tridentata* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Anomia tridentata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2303.

(4) The family-group name CAVOLINIIDAE Gray, 1850 (correction of CAVOLINIDAE) (type-genus *Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 438.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Cavolinia* (emend. of *Cavolina*) Bruguière, 1791 (by the Ruling given in (1) above, a junior homonym of *Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791) (Name No. 1944);

(b) *Cavolina* Bruguière, 1791 (an incorrect original spelling for *Cavolinia*) (Name No. 1945);

(c) *Cavolina** Forbes & Hanley, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838) (Name No. 1946);

(d) *Cavolina* Abildgaard, 1791 (an incorrect original spelling for *Cavolinia*) (Name No. 1947);

(e) *Cavolinia* Schweigger, 1819 (a junior homonym of *Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791) (Name No. 1948);

(f) *Cavolinia* Nardo, 1833 (a junior homonym of *Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791) (Name No. 1949).

(6) The family-group name CAVOLINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1842 (type-genus *Cavolinia* Bruguière, 1791) (invalid because the name of the type-genus is a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 443.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1103)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in April 1956 and revised by him in 1963. The application

* The type-species of this genus is designated in an additional note by Dr. Lemche in the present Opinion.

was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 45–47. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. S. van der Spoel and Dr. R. Burns. An alternative proposal was put forward by Mr. David Heppell (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 414) and was supported by Dr. J. L. Baily. Dr. Myra Keen (op. cit. : 414) and Dr. D. Curry argued that *Cavolina* had been more used than *Cavolinia*. Dr. Lemche (in litt.) reported that *Cavolina* is in general use in secondary publications (Handbooks etc.) and that *Cavolinia* is used by specialists in the primary scientific literature.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)3 in Section 1, either for or against the use of the plenary powers to validate *Cavolinia* Abildgaard, 1791, and in Section 2, for either Alternative A (Lemche proposals, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 46–47) or Alternative B (Heppell proposals, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 414). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Section 1. Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Holthuis, Mayr,* Lemche, Stoll, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Binder, Evans, Forest.

Negative votes—five (5): China, Vokes, Sabrosky, Kraus, Mertens.

Section 2. For Alternative A—seven (7): Holthuis, Bonnet, Obruchev, Simpson, Tortonese, Kraus, Mertens.

For Alternative B —eleven(11): China, Mayr*, Lemche, Stoll, Uchida, do Amaral, Boschma, Jaczewski, Binder, Evans, Forest.

Voting papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Commissioners Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes in favour of Alternative A. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. H. E. Vokes (29.i.66): " I see no other way to vote my conviction in this matter. As did Miss Keen (*Bull.* **21** : 414) I find overwhelming usage of *Cavolina* over *Cavolinia*. Even Lemche admits that *Cavolina* is the valid spelling."

Prof. G. G. Simpson (21.ii.69): " Even if Heppell's cheese-paring made any difference, he is wrong in considering *Cavolina* an incorrect original spelling under Article 32c. If we must be legalistic *de minimis*, let us at least be accurate."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (31.iii.66): " Neither alternative is entirely acceptable to me.

" The very first action needed is to determine, probably by arbitrary decision under the plenary powers, which work has priority in 1791, that of Abildgaard or that of Bruguière. However, this might involve names in other groups; perhaps

* Prof. Mayr requested that he be counted with the majority.

for the present purposes this could be limited to the one name *Cavolina*. Lemche says nothing on the matter of priority of the two. Heppell correctly recognizes that the problem should be met by grant of precedence to Abildgaard, and I support that proposal as far as it applies to the work itself, not to the spelling *Cavolinia*.

" Secondly, I would retain the spelling *Cavolina* as recommended by Myra Keen (*Bull.* **21** : 414). This has the merit of being the original spelling as well as having considerable usage. Lemche's comment that it is the spelling in general use in " secondary publications " does not accord with Keen's data from " a census of check lists and systematic papers ". However, his admission of " general use " in such widely used publications as Handbooks is in itself a significant recommendation.

" With these two decisions the case becomes a simple matter of application of the Rules. *Cavolina* Bruguière is a junior homonym. *Cavolinia*, even if an emendation with standing in nomenclature, is preoccupied by *Cavolinia* Schweigger, 1819. Menke's *Cavolinia* (1845) is thus no threat to *Rizzolia* Trinchese, 1877."

ADDITIONAL NOTE

By Henning Lemche

Forbes & Hanley (1851, *A History of British Mollusca* **3** : 597) established a genus *Cavolina* without reference to either Bruguière or Abildgaard, the two authors who had established senior homonyms of that name. No type was selected by Forbes & Hanley, and 18 species were included. Alder & Hancock (1855, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* : XXII) cited two of these species as characteristic each of their own group within the genus ' *Cavolinia* Cuvier ', which action must be invalid as any type selection whatsoever. Therefore, *Cavolina* Forbes & Hanley is still without a type. In order to prevent this name from being used again, I hereby select as the type for *Cavolina* Forbes & Hanley, 1851, the species *tricolor* (cited on p. 604) originally published as *Eubranchus tricolor* Forbes, 1838 (*Malac. Mon.* : 5), thereby making the former generic name an objective synonym of the latter.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cavolina Abildgaard, 1791, an incorrect spelling for *Cavolinia q.v.*
Cavolina Bruguière, 1791, an incorrect spelling for *Cavolinia q.v.*
Cavolina Forbes & Hanley, 1851, *Hist. brit. Moll.* **3** : 597
Cavolinia Abildgaard, 1791, *Skr. Naturh.- Selsk. Copenhagen* **1** (2) : 175
Cavolinia Bruguière, 1791, *Ency. meth.* (Tabl. Vers) : pl. 85
Cavolinia Nardo, 1833, *Isis* (Oken) **1833** : 523
Cavolinia Schweigger, 1819, *Beob. naturh. Reisen* : 99
CAVOLINIDAE d'Orbigny, 1842, *Paléont. franc.*, Terr. crèt. **2** : 21
CAVOLINIIDAE Gray, 1850, *Cat. Moll. Coll. Brit. Mus.* (2), Pteropoda : 3, 4
tridentata, *Anomia*, Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 124

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative B has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 883.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *March* 1969

CENTRACANTHIDAE FOWLER, 1925 (1829): PROPOSED PRESERVATION AS A FAMILY-GROUP NAME (PISCES, PERCIFORMES). Z.N.(S.) 1821

By A. N. Svetovidov (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad*)

The two family-group names MAENIDAE and MENIDAE are similar in pronunciation but are not homonyms [Art. 55]. The names are not identical in spelling and are based on different and not identical type-genera *Maena* and *Mene*. However, due to their sounding alike some misunderstandings arise especially because both families are of the same suborder Percoidei and closely related. According to Art. 55a of the Code only homonymy between names in the family-group resulting from similarity but not identity of the names of their type-genera is to be referred to the Commission. However, the family-group name MAENIDAE has been replaced by CENTRACANTHIDAE because the nominal type-genus *Maena* proved to be a junior synonym and that is the reason for this application [Art. 40a]. The purpose of this action is to secure the validity of the family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE and to reject the family-group name MAENIDAE. A brief statement of facts follows.

2. The family-group name MAENIDAE was established by Cuvier (1829 : 186) under the name MENIDES. This name is based on the specific name " de l'une des espèces les plus communes dans la Méditerranée, savoir, la mendole (*sparus maena* L.)" (Cuvier et Valenciennes, 1830 : 381), on which the name of the type-genus *Maena* Cuvier, 1826, was based by tautonymy. The family-group name MENIDES was latinized first as MAENIDI (Bonaparte, 1832–41) and later as MAENIDAE (Lowe, 1843 : X; Bonaparte, 1846 : 51). This was almost the only name widely used in the literature until the beginning of the fifties of this century (Moreau, 1881 : 63; Carus, 1889–93 : 617; Facciolá, 1899 : 6; Regan, 1913 : 124; Jordan, 1923 : 200; Barnard, 1927 : 681; Norman, 1931: 359; de Buen, 1926 : 105, 1935 : 120; Slastenenko, 1938 : 90; Berg, 1940 : 475; Zei, 1941 : 137, 1951 : 3; Vasiliu, 1946 : 268; Šoljan, 1948 : 368; Berg, 1949 : 1051; Cadenat, 1950 : 215; Drensky, 1951 : 198) and only in a few publications after 1961 (Golvan, 1962 : 112, Bănărescu, 1964 : 711). However, at the beginning of the fifties and even earlier the family-group name MAENIDAE had been replaced by CENTRACANTHIDAE (Fowler, 1925 : 4, 1936 : 860; Lozano y Rey, 1952 : 201; Lozano Cabo, 1953 : 9; Tortonese, 1953 : 24; Dollfus, 1955 : 64; Norman, MS : 309; Furnestin and oth., 1958 : 455; Lepori, 1959a : 155, 1959b : 88; Tortonese, 1963 : 173; Svetovidov, 1964 : 291; Trilles, 1964 : 627; Palmer and White, 1965 : 78).

3. Eight nominal genera are known within the family MAENIDAE: (1) *Centracanthus* Rafinesque (1810, Aprile : 42, 1810, Maggio : 19, 67, type-species by monotypy *Centracanthus cirrus* Rafinesque, 1810); (2) *Spicara* Rafinesque (1810, Aprile : 51, type-species by monotypy *Spicara flexuosa* Rafinesque, 1810, a junior synonym of *Sparus smaris* L.); (3) *Merolepis* Rafinesque (1810, Maggio : 25, type-species by monotypy *Sparus massiliensis* Lacépède, [1802], a junior synonym of *Sparus maena* L.); (4) *Smaris* Cuvier

(1814 : 92, 1815 : 111, 1829 : 187, type-species by tautonomy *Sparus smaris* L.); (5) *Maena* Cuvier (1829 : 186, type-species by tautonomy *Sparus maena* L.); this name has been misspelt with the reference to its author as *Mena* Cuv. by Swainson (1839 : 170, 215). As an incorrect subsequent spelling *Mena* has no status in nomenclature [Art. 32c]; (6) *Pterosmaris* Fowler (1925 : 4, type-species by monotypy *Smaris melanurus* Valenciennes, 1830); (7) *Marsis* Barnard (1927 : 682, replacement name for *Smaris* Cuvier); (8) *Coleosmaris* Norman (1931 : 359, type-species by monotypy *Coleosmaris nigricauda* Norman, 1931).

4. The authors of most of the works mentioned in para. 2, who used the family name MAENIDAE, recognized *Maena* and *Spicara* as distinct genera. The generic name *Smaris* used also by some authors is preoccupied by *Smaris* Latreille, 1796, Arachnoidea, and besides it is a junior synonym of *Spicara* Rafinesque, 1810. The generic name *Maena*, type-genus of the family MAENIDAE, was also rejected as a junior synonym of *Merolepis*. Fowler (1925, 1936) was the first who replaced the family name MAENIDAE by CENTRACANTHIDAE on this basis. He recognized the generic name *Merolepis* as a senior synonym of *Maena* and *Centracanthus* as a senior synonym of *Spicara*, *Smaris* and *Pterosmaris*. Zei (1941, 1951) established that the distinctions between *Maena* and *Spicara* were inconsiderable and both the genera were united by him under the generic name *Maena*. However, the name of the genus formed by the union of the two genera is to be the oldest valid name, namely *Spicara*. That was the second reason for replacement of the family name MAENIDAE by subsequent authors.

5. The status of the generic name *Centracanthus* is doubtful. Rafinesque's original (1810, Aprile : 42, 43) spelling of the name is *Centracantus* and this might be retained [Art. 32a]. In the subsequent work (1810, Maggio : 19) he published the generic name *Centracanthus* with the reference to the previous publication ("Raf. car. gen. 31, sp. 118") and with the same type-species, *cirrus*. The generic name *Centracantus* is not misprinted as some authors (e.g. Jordan, 1923 : 79) believe. It is evident that Rafinesque has written this generic name without an h in Italian (Centracanto, p. 19) as well as *Hypacantus* instead of *Hypacanthus* on the same pages of both publications. As the spelling of the generic name *Centracantus* is due to an error in translation it cannot be corrected as a justified emendation [Art. 32c]. *Centracanthus* has been employed in all the works mentioned in para. 2 and Fowler (1936 : 860) was the only one who spelled it as *Centracantus* and the family name as CENTRACANTIDAE. However, in the earlier publication (Fowler, 1925 : 4) he spelled the two names as *Centracanthus* and CENTRACANTHIDAE. Rafinesque (1810, Maggio : 67) published also the generic name *Centracantha* as a correction of his name *Centracanthus* ("In vece di *Centracanthus*. Sp. 91 leggeto *Centracantha*"). This name is a junior objective synonym of *Centracanthus* with its own date as an unjustified emendation [Art. 33a (ii)]. The Commission is asked to Rule under the plenary powers that *Centracanthus* is the correct spelling of the name.

6. A family-group name is not to be changed if a nominal type-genus on which it is based is rejected as a junior synonym after 1960 [Art. 40]. However,

the family group-name MAENIDAE was replaced by CENTRACANTHIDAE because of such synonymy before 1961, the latter won almost general acceptance and therefore it is to be maintained in the interest of stability [Art. 40a]. The adopted family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE is to be considered the senior synonym of the rejected name, MAENIDAE [Art. 40b], with its own author and date, followed by the date of the replaced name in parenthesis, i.e. Fowler, 1925 (1829) [Rec. 40A]. However, some doubt may arise in the interpretation of the expression "general acceptance". The family-group name MAENIDAE was employed mainly before 1950, meanwhile after 1951 CENTRACANTHIDAE has been widely used in the recent systematic and also biological (Lepori, 1959a) and parasitological (Trilles, 1964) literature. It is to be noted that the family name CENTRACANTHIDAE has been accepted in the Zoological Record from 1962 (Palmer and White, 1965 : 78). However, the family-group name MAENIDAE was still employed in a few publications even after 1961 and therefore the case is referred to the Commission [Art. 40a (i)].

7. In order to avoid further instability in the nomenclature the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following actions:

(1) to use the plenary powers:
   (a) to validate the emendation to *Centracanthus* of the generic name *Centracantus* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile;
   (b) to grant precedence to the family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925 (1829) over the name MAENIDAE Cuvier, 1829;

(2) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925 (1829), *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, **162** : 4 (type-genus: *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) (Class Pisces, Order Perciformes);

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology the generic names:
   (a) *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi Gen. nuove Spec. Anim. Sicilia* : 42 (gender: masculine) (type-species by monotypy: *Centracanthus cirrus* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi generi etc.* : 43) (Class Pisces, Order Perciformes);
   (b) *Spicara* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi generi* etc. : 51 (gender: feminine) (type-species by monotypy: *Sparus flexuosa* Rafinesque, 1810);
   (c) *Merolepis* Rafinesque, 1810, Maggio, *Ind. ittiol. Sicil.* : 25 (gender: feminine) (type-species by monotypy: *Sparus masiliensis* Lacépède, [1802]);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following generic names:
   (a) *Centracantus* Rafinesque 1810, Aprile, *Carratt. nuovi generi* etc. : 42 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an invalid original spelling for *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810);
   (b) *Centracantha* Rafinesque, 1810, Maggio, *Ind. ittiol. Sicil.* : 67 (an invalid emendation of *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile);

(c) *Smaris* Cuvier, 1814, *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris* : 2 (a junior homonym of *Smaris* Latreille, 1796);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group name CENTRACANTIDAE Fowler (H. W.), 1936, *Mar. Fish. W. Africa*, **2** : 860 (type-genus: *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) (an Invalid Spelling for CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1929);

(6) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific names:

(a) *cirrus* Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi generi* etc. : 42, as published in the binomen *Centracantus cirrus* (type-species of *Centracanthus*);

(b) *smaris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 278, as published in the binomen *Sparus smaris*;

(c) *maena* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 278, as published in the binomen *Sparus maena.*

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PAPILIO SEBRUS HUEBNER, 1824/26 (LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1848

By N. D. Riley and L. G. Higgins

The names of two small and rather deceptively similar European "Blue" butterflies are the subject of this application, the object of which is to clarify and stabilize the use of the various names that have been applied and misapplied to them.

2. *Species A* is a moderately common species widespread in southern Europe. The following names have been applied to it: "*sebrus* Boisduval" (see below); *osiris* Meigen, and *saportae* Duponchel.

(i) "*Argus sebrus*" Boisduval, 1832, *Lep. Europe* **1** : 72. This name, by which the species has been consistently known since 1832, is unfortunately a cheironym; it does not exist and has no availability. Boisduval described and figured the species quite correctly but identified it with Huebner's *sebrus* (see Species B), and it was Huebner's name that he applied to it, not a new name.

(ii) *Polyommatus osiris* Meigen, 1829, *Eur. Schmett* **2** : 7. Meigen's figure is a poor one, but taken in conjunction with his text —"oben violett"—leaves no doubt as to the identity of the species described. This, under the Code, appears to be the valid name of the species and, since Hemming's paper (1931, *Trans. ent. Soc. London:* 499) has been adopted by several authors.

(iii) *Polyommatus saportae* Duponchel, 1832, *Lep. France*, suppl. 1, plate 9. This is perfectly recognizable from the description and figures as Species A. Unfortunately Duponchel added a note (l.c. p. 327) that his *saportae* was the same species as that figured earlier by Huebner as *Papilio sebrus* (i.e. Species B), which it was not. Neither is it the same as Huebner's *Papilio saportae* (1828/32 *Samml. Eur. Schmett.* **1** : fig. 922–5) which is yet another species, commonly known as *Glaucopsyche melanops* Boisduval.

3. *Species B.* This is a much rarer butterfly which, in Europe, occurs only in the south-east, where it is at the limit of its range. Only two names have been applied to it, so far as we can ascertain, *sebrus* Huebner and *decolorata* Staudinger.

(i) *Papilio sebrus* Huebner, 1824/26, *Samml. Eur. Schmett.* pl. 172, fig. 851–854. Recognition of this species depends upon the figure alone, as no text to Plate 172 was ever published or any information as to type locality.* The species, though closely resembling Species A,

* Shortly after this application was submitted, Dr. J. F. Perkins called our attention to the fact that it is evident from the Huebner manuscripts and tracings preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) that the type locality of Huebner's *Papilio sebrus* was Provence.

is quite distinct. There is, however, a minor complication in that, though figures 851 and 854 undoubtedly represent a male of our Species B, the two intermediate figures 852 and 853, as was pointed out by Hemming (1931), illustrate a female of *Cyaniris semiargus* v. Rottenburg (*Papilio semiargus* v. Rott. 1775, *Naturf.* **6** : 20); fortunately Huebner did not attach names to these.

(ii) *Lycaena argiades* Pallas var. *decolorata* Staudinger, 1886, *Stett. ent. Zs.* **47** : 204. Staudinger's description undoubtedly applies to our Species B. Recent work has shown that *decolorata* is a species quite distinct from *argiades* Pallas. Staudinger made no reference to Huebner's *sebrus*.

4. Since 1832 Species A has been consistently known as "*sebrus*" Boisduval —and since 1886 Species B has always been known as *decolorata* Staudinger. Neither of these names is the valid name for the species to which it has been applied; the first having no status in the nomenclature, the second being a junior synonym.

5. Strict application of the Code would result in Species A becoming *osiris* Meigen 1829 in the genus *Cupido*, and Species B, which is an *Everes* becoming *Everes sebrus* Huebner, 1824/26.

6. As far as species A is concerned we see no virtue in or justification for asking the Commission to ' compound a felony ' as it were by using its plenary powers to convert the cheironym "*sebrus* Boisduval" into a respectable available specific name. We consider it preferable to suppress this name and to allow the perfectly valid name *osiris* Meigen to take its place.

7. The position of Species B is different. We consider that to allow the valid name of this species, namely *sebrus* Huebner, to come into use, whilst the false "*sebrus*" remains (inevitably) to some extent current, would create great confusion. It would appear better to us that both the false and the true *sebrus* should be suppressed and that the junior synonym of the latter be validated.

8. Accordingly we request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of Priority the specific name *sebrus* Huebner, as published in the binomen *Papilio sebrus* Huebner, 1824/26, *Sammlung Europäischer Schmetterlinge* plate 172, figs 851, 854;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *decolorata* as published in the trinomen *Lycaena argiades* var. *decolorata* Staudinger, 1886, *Stett. ent. Zs.* **47** : 204;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(a) the specific name *sebrus* Huebner as published in the binomen *Papilio sebrus* Huebner, 1824/26, *Sammlung Europäischer Schmetterlinge* pl. 172, figs. 851, 854; suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above;

(b) the cheironym "*sebrus* (*Argus*)" attributed to Boisduval, 1832, *Lep. Europe* **1** : 72.

SYLVIA ALTHAEA HUME, 1878, AND *SYLVIA CURRUCA BLYTHI* TICEHURST AND WHISTLER, 1933 (AVES, MUSCICAPIDAE): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1866

By George E. Watson (*Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*)

The name *Sylvia affinis* has been used for three different Old World warbler taxa by various authors. The total confusion resulting therefrom has only been brought to light by consulting the original literature.

2. The earliest reference to a *Sylvia affinis* appears in the synonymy of *Calamoherpe arundinacea* Brisson (= *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* [Hermann], Reed Warbler) in Degland (1849, *Ornithologie Européene* **1** : 572) as " SYLVIA AFFINIS et ARUNDINACEA, Hardy, Annuaire de l'Association Normande (1841)." This was picked up by numerous subsequent authors (including Dresser 1877, *Hist. Birds Europe* **2** : 567; Seebohm 1881, *Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus.* **5** : 103; and Hartert 1909, *Vög. pal. Fauna:* 560) who cite " *Sylvia affinis* Hardy (*fide* Degland) " without volume or page references. Apparently none of them examined Hardy's original paper (Hartert actually states that he did not), nor probably did Degland.

3. In fact, I cannot find any *Sylvia affinis* in Hardy (1841, *Ann. Assoc. Normande* 7 : 280–298). In a " Catalogue des Oiseaux observés dans le Département de la Seine-Inférieure " he lists vernacular French and scientific Latin names for 289 species and discusses a few of them in footnotes. Number 58 in the list is " Bec-fin Effarvatte ou de roseaux. *Sylvia arundinacea.* Lath.' Number 59 is " Bec-fin Effarvatte à large bec (2)." Footnote 2 on page 284, and 285 for number 59 reads in full: " Nous avons ici deux oiseaux bien distincts' confondus sous le nom d'*effarvatte.* L'un, qui est bien l'effarvatte [= *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*] de Temminck (*Manuel*, 2e ed., p. 191), passe en automne, au moins ne l'ai-je point encore observée au printemps. L'autre nous arrive vers la mi-mai pour nicher, et repart fin août. Elle ressemble tout-à-fait à la première, quant au plumage; mais son bec large et plat a tous les caractères de celui de la verderolle [= *Acrocephalus palustris* (Bechstein), Marsh Warbler] (Temminck, p. 192), oiseau rare que je n'ai recontré qu'une seule fois, et avec lequel il ne faut pas la confondre. Son babil est assez désagréable. Si ce n'est point le sylvia strepera [= *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*] de Vieillot, on pourrait l'appeler *effarvatte à large bec* ". Because he did not formally name the Bec-fin Effarvatte à large bec, there is no *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841.

4. Degland, in spite of his error, did not make *Sylvia affinis* available in 1849 because he first cited the name in synonymy. Nor was his erroneous citation of the name for 1841 paid much attention subsequently. On the contrary, either because *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841, was regarded as a *nomen nudum* (Hartert and Steinbacher, 1934, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, Ergänzungsband: 276) or through oversight, various authors treated *Curruca affinis* Blyth (1845, *Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* **14** : 564, footnote) as a valid name in the Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) superspecies.

5. Blyth's name was based on wintering migrants collected in " South India " (probably — Madras Presidency, types presumably lost). Hume (1878, *Stray Feathers* **7** : 58–59), however, realizing that three populations of Lesser Whitethroats wintered in India, applied *Sylvia affinis* (Blyth) to the blunter winged, pale grey bird which breeds in Siberia, and *Sylvia minula* Hume (1873, *Stray Feathers* **1** : 198) to the very small, sandy bird of the central Asian deserts, while he named the larger and darker high mountain form of Turkestan and the northwest Himalayas, *Sylvia althaea*. All authors between 1878 and 1933 continued Hume's practice of using *affinis* for the Siberian population of *S. curruca*, *minula* for the desert form and *althaea* for the montane bird. The latter two are either also treated as races of *curruca*, or as separate species. Ticehurst and Whistler (1933, *Ibis*: 554–556), however, argued that Blyth's name had actually been based on the larger, darker, southern montane birds. Because they regarded *Sylvia affinis* (Blyth) as preoccupied by " *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841 "[1], they retained *Sylvia althaea* for the southern birds and renamed the Siberian population. Inadvertently, however, they proposed "*Sylvia curruca blythi* nom. nov." partly as a substitute name for " preoccupied " *Sylvia affinis* (Blyth) even though it is evident that they also intended the name to stand for " the bird described under no. 888, p. 589, of Hartert's ' Vög. pal. Fauna ' which [was] without a name." In addition, they designated as type a wintering specimen of the Siberian population (British Museum Registry no. 98.9–1–101, examined by the applicant on November 19, 1968) collected at Cawnpore, India. Vaurie (1959, *Birds Pal. Fauna, Pass.*: 260) considered this action illegal and adopted Siberia, the first area cited in Hartert's account, as type locality. Under Article 71d of the Code, however, *Sylvia curruca blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler must apply to the same species and must have the same type as *Curruca affinis* Blyth. Once more, therefore, the Siberian breeding population of the Lesser Whitethroat is without a name.

6. Thus, in summary, the present situation is as follows: *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841, does not in fact exist; *Curruca affinis* Blyth, 1845 (types lost before 1933) may be the oldest available name for the large, montane Lesser Whitethroat, although between 1878 and 1933 this name was applied to the Siberian population. If the view of Ticehurst and Whistler as to *affinis* were accepted, *Sylvia althaea* Hume, 1878, and *S. curruca blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933, would be junior synonyms of *C. affinis* Blyth, 1845, and the Siberian population would be without a valid name.

7. One possible (but undesirable) solution would be to adopt *Curruca affinis* Blyth, 1845, as the name for the montane bird and propose a new name for the east Siberian Lesser Whitethroat. On the other hand, this action would dispose of two unequivocal names, *S. althaea* Hume and *S. curruca blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, in general use since 1878 and 1933 respectively, and transfer to one form a name long used for another population.

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[1] By citing *Sylvia affinis* Hardy, 1841, as a senior homonym, Ticehurst and Whistler did not make either this non-existent name nor *Sylvia affinis* Degland, 1849, available. Article 11d of the Code requires that original date and authorship be used (Degland, 1849, in this case) if a name originally cited in synonymy is to be considered an available name by reason of being cited as a senior homonym.

8. Almost all the current major regional workers treating the warblers of the eastern Palearctic or Indian subcontinent, including Vaurie (1959, *Birds Pal. Fauna, Pass.* : 259–263), Ripley (1961, *Syn. Birds India Pakistan* : 470–471), Portenko (1960, *Ptitsy S.S.S.R.* **4** : 91–93), and Paludan (1959, *Vidensk. Medd.* **122** : 239–241), have used *blythi* and *althaea* since 1933. The only major exception is Dementiev and Gladkov (1954, *Ptitsy Sovetskogo Soyuza* **6** : 366–381), where *Sylvia curruca affinis* (Blyth) is used for the large Turkestan Lesser Whitethroat (with *S. althaea* Hume cited as a synonym) and *S. curruca blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler for the Siberian population.

9. Therefore, in the interests of nomenclatural stability and to avoid the confusing use of the name *affinis*, I apply to the International Commission to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *affinis* Blyth, 1845, as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to use its plenary powers to suspend Article 72d in order to accept as type of *Sylvia curruca blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933 the British Museum specimen no. 98.9–1–101 from Cawnpore, India;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *althaea* Hume, 1878, as published in the binomen *Sylvia althaea;*

(b) *blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933, as published in the combination *Sylvia curruca blythi*, interpreted under the plenary powers above by reference to British Museum specimen no. 98.9–1–101;

(4) to place the specific name *affinis* Blyth, 1845, as published in the binomen *Curruca affinis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

REQUESTS FOR RULINGS ON WORKS ON NEW ZEALAND MOLLUSCA BY R. S. ALLAN AND H. J. FINLAY. Z.N.(S.) 1868

By A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey*), R. K. Dell (*Dominion Museum*), C. A. Fleming (*New Zealand Geological Survey*), J. Marwick, P. A. Maxwell (*New Zealand Geological Survey*), W. F. Ponder (*Australian Museum*) and A. W. B. Powell (*Auckland Institute and Museum*)

A. Dates of publication of H. J. Finlay's "Further commentary on New Zealand molluscan systematics" and "New specific names for austral Mollusca".

In Volume 57 (pp. 320–485) of the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, H. J. Finlay published a fundamental paper on New Zealand Mollusca, "A further commentary on New Zealand molluscan systematics", revising the nomenclature and systematics used in Suter's "Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca". Volume 57 of this journal is dated 10th March 1927, but the subscript to the title of Finlay's paper states: "issued separately, 23rd December 1926", and the latter date is printed on the cover of all reprints of the paper.

Before 1948, the various versions of the "Règles" of zoological nomenclature contained no Articles or Recommendations on the dates of publication of taxonomic works, and the date of reprints was accepted as the date of publication of the work, if the reprints appeared before the whole volume of the respective journal. Thus, from December 1926 until September 1957 the date of Finlay's paper was accepted as 23rd December 1926.

As noted by Dell in 1957 (Opinion 479 : 403), an amendment to the International Rules by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 219, 1950, stating: ". . . a new name is not to be deemed to have been made public in a publication . . . if the only action or actions to make that name public consists of: (c) (ii) the distribution of *separata* in advance of the appearance of the paper in question in the book or serial, for inclusion in which it was printed . . .". Since the publication of Dell's note, the date of Finlay's paper has been accepted as 10th March 1927.

The Commission (Opinion 479 : 373) accepted the date of publication of *Venustas* Finlay (erected in "A further commentary on New Zealand molluscan systematics") as 10th March 1927, when placing the name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* (Name No. 994).

All New Zealand molluscan taxonomists have subsequently accepted 10th March 1927 as the date of publication of Finlay's paper, including Powell (1962), in the latest check list of Recent Mollusca, and Fleming (1966), in the latest check list of Cenozoic Mollusca.

However, the latest edition of the Code (1961, as modified 1964) states (Article 21a) : "The date of publication specified in a work is assumed to be correct in the absence of evidence to the contrary", and makes no mention of the dates of publication of reprints. According to our interpretation of this Article, the date of Finlay's paper should now be accepted as 23rd December

1926. Oscillation of the date of publication of such an important paper is inconvenient and confusing, and it is considered essential that the Commission should designate a date of publication for this work, in order to stabilize it permanently.

As the date of publication of Finlay's paper is now unanimously accepted as 10th March 1927 by New Zealand taxonomists, and as the Commission accepted the date of publication of one of the names erected in the work as 10th March 1927 in Opinion 479, we consider that stability would best be achieved by designating 10th March 1927 as the date of publication of Finlay's paper.

In a later paper in the same volume, " New specific names for austral Mollusca ", Finlay published several name changes (e.g., the discussion on pp. 511–12 on *Trophon crispus* Gould) that refer to the " Further commentary on New Zealand molluscan systematics " published on pp. 320–485 of the same volume and issued separately on 23rd December 1926. The subscript to " New specific names for Austral Mollusca " includes the statement: " issued separately, 19th January 1927 ". To avoid confusion over the order of publication of the two papers we consider it desirable that the Commission should designate 10th March 1927 (i.e., the date of issue of the volume) as the date of publication of Finlay's second paper, " New specific names for Austral Mollusca ".

A third paper by H. J. Finlay, " Additions to the Recent Molluscan fauna of New Zealand, No. 2 ", appeared between the other two in the same volume (pp. 485–487), but does not refer to either of the other papers, and the statement in its preamble: " issued separately, 19th January 1927 " may be accepted as fixing its date of publication without any confusion.

Thus the Commission is requested to designate 10th March 1927 as the date of publication of H. J. Finlay's paper, " A further commentary on New Zealand molluscan systematics ", published in *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **57**, pp. 320–485, and to designate 10th March 1927 as the date of publication of H. J. Finlay's paper " New specific names for austral Mollusca ", published in *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **57**, pp. 488–533.

B. Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress new names appearing in R. S. Allan, " The geology and paleontology of the Lower Waihao Basin, South Canterbury, New Zealand " (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **57** : 265–309).

The dates of H. J. Finlay's papers (Finlay, 1927a, 1927b) referred to throughout Part (B) of this application depend on the decision of the Commission arrived at in response to the requests in Part (A), so that it seems best to submit both as part of one application. The date of 10th March 1927 accepted in Part (B) for Finlay's major paper (Finlay, 1927a) follows the general policy of maintaining the *status quo* until the Commission has rendered its decision.

In a paper describing the geology of the Lower Waihao Basin, South Canterbury, Allan (1926) listed the species of Mollusca and Brachiopoda he had collected from the rocks of each stage, many of the Mollusca having been identified for him by H. J. Finlay. Fourteen of the generic names of Mollusca appearing in the lists are new, but no indication is given of the reason for their

introduction, and in two cases no named species are included in the new genera. All fourteen generic names were on later pages of the same volume formally erected by Finlay (1927a, 1927b), who gave reasons for erecting the genera and designated type-species for them.

Later Finlay (1930 : 248, 249) commented on the introduction of the new names by Allan, stating that he had changed Allan's nomenclature in proof, as he had corrected the proofs while Allan was overseas, and had carefully instructed the editor to place his paper (Finlay, 1927a) before Allan's. Unfortunately, the editor overruled the author's instructions, and arranged the volume (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, **57**) in order of subjects, Allan's (classified in " Geology ") appearing before Finlay's (classified in " Zoology ").

Finlay's statements are verified by Allan's footnote (1926 : 291) on *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter, in which he stated: " For this and many other name changes and generic placings in this list, refer to Finlay " A Further Commentary, on New Zealand Molluscan Systematics ', *antea* this volume ".

Finlay (1930 : 249) stated that " All but two of these premature names can be disregarded ". He attributed *Marshallena* (monotypye: *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter) and *Coluzea* (monotype: *Fusus dentatus* Hutton) to Allan, 1926, but considered that authorship of all other new genera in Allan's paper must be attributed to his own papers (Finlay, 1927a, 1927b) as the species included by Allan were not clearly identifiable. Finlay (1930 : 249) also attributed the change of name from *Turbonilla antiqua* Marshall (preoccupied) to *T. hampdenensis* " Finlay " to Allan, 1926, as Allan (1926 : 291, footnote) stated: " New name for *Turbonilla antiqua* Marshall, preoccupied; see Finlay, ' New Specific Names for Austral Mollusca ', *antea* this volume ".

Finlay's narrow interpretation of the authorship of the names appearing in Allan's paper is clearly incorrect according to the Code, which states (Article 12): ". . . a name published before 1931 must have been accompanied by a description, definition, or indication . . . ", and states in Article 16(a): " What constitutes an indication. – (v) the citation, in combination with a new genus-group name, of one or more available specific names ".

All but one of the names included in new genera by Allan are available, and it is considered that, if the rules were to be followed strictly, *Zeacolpus* Allan, 1926 and *Stiracolpus* Allan, 1926 would be *nomina nuda* (containing no species and having no definition or description) and that 12 genera would be attributed to Allan (1926) rather than to Finlay (1927a, 1927b).

The 12 genera, the species included in them by Allan (1926), and the pages he erected them on, are as follows:

Coluzea, with *climacota* (Suter) (p. 291) and *dentata* (Hutton) (p. 304);

Maoricolpus, with *cavershamensis* (Harris) (p. 304);

Marshallena, with *uttleyi* (Allan) (p. 285), *serotina* (Suter) (p. 289), *formosa* (Allan) (p. 291), *neozelanica* (Suter) (p. 201), and *spiralis* (Allan) (p. 291);

Notoseila, with *attenuissima* (Marshall and Murdoch) (p. 291);

Proximitra, with *parki* (Allan) (p. 291) and (?) *plicatellum* (Marshall and Murdoch) (p. 291);

Spirocolpus, with *waihaoensis* (Marwick) (p. 289);

Venustas, with *fragilis* (Finlay) (p. 304);

Waimatea, with *inconspicua* (Hutton) (pp. 289, 291), *apicicostata* (Suter) (p. 291), and *opima* Allan, MS (p. 291);

Xymenella, with *lepida* (Suter) (p. 304);

Zaclys and a subgenus *Miopila*, with the single species *tricincta* (Marshall) (p. 291);

Zeacrypta, with *monoxyla* (Lesson) (p. 304);

Zexilia, with *crassicostata* (Suter) (p. 291) and *waihaoensis* (Suter) (p. 291).

Finlay's conclusion that the type-species of *Coluzea* and *Marshallena* were *C. dentata* (Hutton) and *M. neozelanica* (Suter) by monotypy is incorrect; the types of *Maoricolpus*, *Notoseila*, *Spirocolpus*, *Venustas*, *Xymenella*, *Zaclys* (*Miopila*), and *Zeacrypta* are determined by monotypy in Allan's paper, but the other genera have no type-species. We will now consider the status each genus-group name would have if it were attributed to Allan, 1926, rather than to Finlay, 1927.

Coluzea presents one of the most involved problems in the case. Finlay (1927a : 407) designated *Fusus spiralis* A. Adams (Recent) as type-species of *Coluzea* Finlay. This is not among the species included by Allan (1926), who included *Fusus climacotus* Suter and *Fusus dentatus* Hutton in the genus. Finlay appears to have overlooked the reference of *climacotus* to *Coluzea*, as it does not appear on his list of genera erected by Allan (Finlay, 1930 : 249), and he stated that *Fusus dentatus* Hutton was the monotype of *Coluzea* Allan, considering the combination valid as Allan (1926 : 304) noted: "(as *Fusus*)" after "*Coluzea dentata* (Hutton)" in his list. Glibert (1963 : 5) pointed out that *climacota* was included by Allan, but wrongly regarded *climacota* as the monotype of *Coluzea* Allan, noting: ". . . la première citation du noveau nom en connection avec '*Fusus*' *climacotus* Suter, 1917. C'est donc cette dernière espèce qu'il faut considérer comme monotype et non pas '*Fusus*' *dentatus* Hutton, 1877 comme l'a indiqué W. Wenz . . .". Wenz (1941 : 1086) was clearly merely quoting Finlay (1930), whereas Glibert appears not to have consulted Finlay's 1930 paper. Both *C. climacota* (Suter) and *C. dentata* (Hutton) were included in *Coluzea* by Finlay (1927 : 407). It is considered by the authors of this application, and by Mr. T. A. Darragh of the National Museum of Victoria (pers. comm.), that "*Fusus*" *climacotus* Suter does not belong in the Columbariidae with *Coluzea* (as the genus is presently interpreted), but is probably a member of the Fasciolariidae. Finlay's (1930 : 249) statement that *C. dentata* was the monotype of *Coluzea* Allan must be accepted as a valid subsequent designation of the type-species of *Coluzea* Allan, but this is later than Finlay's (1927a : 407) designation of *Fusus spiralis* A. Adams as the type-species of *Coluzea*. If *Coluzea* were attributed to Allan rather than to Finlay, no nomenclatural upset would result, but it would be unfortunate to have a Miocene species as type of the genus, rather than a Recent one in which the characters of the animal can be studied.

Finlay (1927a) designated the living *Turritella rosea* (Quoy and Gaimard) as type-species of *Maoricolpus*, whereas the Miocene *T. cavershamensis* (Harris) is the monotype of *Maoricolpus* Allan. Finlay (1927a : 389) included *T. cavershamensis* in *Maoricolpus*, but the group of *T. cavershamensis* belongs in *Tropicolpus* Marwick, 1931 (J. M.), and the concept of *Maoricolpus* would be

greatly altered if *T. cavershamensis* were to be considered its type-species. Also, the objection of a Miocene as compared with a Recent type-species holds here, as in *Coluzea.*

Finlay (1927a : 435) included only *Belophos incertus* Marshall, 1919, in *Marshallena*, designating it as type-species. This is a synonym of *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter, 1917, one of the five species included in *Marshallena* by Allan (1926). The five species are now divided between *Marshallena* and *Marshallaria* Finlay and Marwick, 1937. As with *Coluzea*, Finlay's (1930 : 249) statement that *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter was the monotype of *Marshallena* Allan must be interpreted as a valid subsequent designation of a type-species, but is later than Finlay's (1927a : 435) designation of the same species. The concepts of *Marshallena* Allan and *Marshallena* Finlay are identical.

Finlay (1927a) designated the Recent *Cerithium terebelloides* Hutton as type-species of *Notoseila*, and included the Eocene *Seila attenuissima* Marshall and Murdoch, monotype of *Notoseila* Allan, in the genus. Thus the concepts of *Notoseila* Allan and *Notoseila* Finlay are almost identical, but it would be unfortunate if the genus was based on a rare poorly-known Eocene species rather than on a well-known Recent one in which animal characters can be studied.

Finlay (1927a) designated *Vexillum rutidolomum* Suter (Miocene) as type-species of *Proximitra*, and included *parki* Allan and *plicatellum* Marshall and Murdoch (queried) in the genus. The latter two species are the only ones listed in the genus by Allan (1926). *Vexillum plicatellum* Marshall and Murdoch is a species of *Parvimitra* Finlay, 1930. *Proximitra parki* (Allan) is a relatively rare Eocene species, whereas *Proximitra rutidoloma* (Suter) is a common and well-known Miocene one, and confusion would result if *plicatellum* was designated as type-species of *Proximitra* Allan, but the concepts of *Proximitra* Allan and *Proximitra* Finlay are otherwise identical.

Finlay (1927a) designated *Turritella waihaoensis* Marwick as type-species of *Spirocolpus;* this is the monotype of *Spirocolpus* Allan, so that the two genera are identical.

The only species included in *Venustas* Allan is *V. fragilis* (= *Calliostoma fragilis* Finlay, 1924). This belongs to a group of small, elaborately sculptured Miocene species that are probably not congeneric with *Trochus tigris* Martyn, the type-species of *Maurea* Oliver, [20th] December 1926 (= *Venustas* Finlay, 10th March 1927, same type-species). The Commission has previously (Opinion 479) placed *Maurea* Oliver, 1926 on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (Name No. 1212) and placed *Venustas* Finlay, 1927 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* (Name No. 994), but that does not affect the availability of *Venustas* Allan, 7th December 1926. The old, supposedly solved problem of *Maurea* versus *Venustas* is raised again by this case, and it would be most unfortunate if *Venustas* Allan should remain available.

Finlay (1927a) designated *Mitra inconspicua* Hutton as type-species of *Waimatea*, and in the genus included *Mitra apicicostata* Suter, the second species listed by Allan (1926). *Waimatea opima* Allan MS is a *nomen nudum.*

Allan (1926) included *inconspicua* Hutton in *Waimatea*, so that the concepts of *Waimatea* Allan and *Waimatea* Finlay are identical.

Finlay (1927a) designated *Trophon pusillus* Suter (Recent) as type-species of *Xymenella*. He included *Trophon* (*Kalydon*) *lepidus* Suter in the list of species of *Xymenella* (p. 424), and the two species are undoubtedly closely related. Allan (1926) included only *lepida* (Suter) in *Xymenella*. Thus the concepts of *Xymenella* Allan and *Xymenella* Finlay are closely similar, but the objection of a fossil as compared with a Recent type-species holds here as for *Coluzea*, *Maoricolpus*, and *Notoseila*, particularly as the Trophoninae is a taxonomically complex group.

Finlay (1927a) designated *Cerithiopsis sarissa* Murdoch (Recent) as type-species of *Zaclys*, and *Cerithiella fidicula* Suter (Miocene) as type-species of *Miopila*. He included *tricincta* (Marshall) in his list of species of *Miopila*, with a query, and this is the only species included in *Zaclys* (*Miopila*) by Allan (1926). As Allan erected *Zaclys* and *Miopila* at the same time, for only one species, *Miopila* Allan must be considered a synonym of *Zaclys* Allan, and *tricincta* Marshall must be considered the monotype of both taxa. Thus the concepts of *Zaclys* Finlay and *Miopila* Finlay would be reversed, and a new name would be required for *Miopila* Finlay, not of Allan, if *tricincta* was to become the type-species of *Zaclys* Allan. Still further confusion could result from the fact that *C. trincincta* Marshall is probably not congeneric with *C. fidicula* (P.A.M.).

Finlay (1927a) designated *Calyptraea monoxyla* Lesson as type-species of *Zeacrypta;* this is the monotype of *Zeacrypta* Allan, so that the two genera are identical.

Finlay (1927b : 506) designated *Exilia waihaoensis* Suter as type-species of *Zexilia*. He included *Exilea crassicostata* Suter as a species of *Zexilia*. These are the two species included in *Zexilia* by Allan (1926), so that *Zexilia* Allan and *Zexilia* Finlay are identical.

Finlay (1927b : 502) erected *Turbonilla hampdenensis* as a replacement name for *Turbonilla antiqua* Marshall, 1919, preoccupied by *T. antiqua* Bronn, 1848 and *T. antiqua* Sacco, 1892. As noted above, the name change was first published by Allan (1926 : 291, footnote).

Thus, in the cases of *Proximitra*, *Spirocolpus*, *Marshallena*, *Waimatea*, *Zeacrypta*, and *Zexilia* there would be no change in generic concepts if the genera were attributed to Allan (1926) rather than to Finlay (1927a, 1927b), and if type-species were selected carefully; in the cases of *Coluzea*, *Xymenella* and *Notoseila* little change would result, other than the inconvenience of having a fossil rather than a Recent type-species; and in the cases of *Maoricolpus*, *Venustas*, and *Zaclys* major nomenclatural upsets could result.

So much confusion would result if the names accidentally erected by Allan (1926) were attributed to him rather than to Finlay (1927a, 1927b), the real author of the names, that we consider that the Commission should use its plenary powers to suppress all new molluscan taxa published by Allan (1926). and thereby attribute their authorship to Finlay.

Thus, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) *Coluzea* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291, 304) (type-species, by designation by Finlay (1930), *Fusus dentatus* Hutton, 1877);
   (b) *Maoricolpus* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 304);
   (c) *Marshallena* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 201, 285, 289, 291) (type-species, by designation by Finlay (1930), *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter, 1917);
   (d) *Notoseila* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291);
   (e) *Proximitra* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291);
   (f) *Spirocolpus* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 289);
   (g) *Venustas* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 304);
   (h) *Waimatea* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 289, 291);
   (i) *Xymenella* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 304);
   (j) *Zaclys* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291);
   (k) *Miopila* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291) (a junior objective synonym of *Zaclys* Allan);
   (l) *Zeacrypta* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 304);
   (m) *Zexilia* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291).

(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *hampdenensis* Allan, 1926 (: 291), as published in the binomen *Turbonilla hampdenensis*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Coluzea* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 407) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Fusus spiralis* A. Adams, 1856;
   (b) *Maoricolpus* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 389) (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Turritella rosea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834;
   (c) *Marshallena* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 413) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Belophos incertus* Marshall, 1919;
   (d) *Miopila* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 382) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cerithiella fidicula* Suter, 1917;
   (e) *Notoseila* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 382) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cerithium terebelloides* Hutton, 1873;
   (f) *Proximitra* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 410) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Vexillum rutidolomum* Suter, 1917;
   (g) *Spirocolpus* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 388) (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Turritella waihaoensis* Marwick, 1924;

(h) *Stiracolpus* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 389) (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Turritella symmetrica* Hutton, 1873;

(i) *Waimatea* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 408) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Mitra inconspicua* Hutton, 1885;

(j) *Xymenella* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 424, 512) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Trophon pusillus* Suter, 1907;

(k) *Zaclys* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 382) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cerithiopsis sarissa* Murdoch, 1905;

(l) *Zeacolpus* Finlay, 10th March, 1927 (: 388) (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Turritella vittata* Hutton, 1873;

(m) *Zeacrypta* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 393) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Calyptraea monoxyla* Lesson, 1831;

(n) *Zexilia* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 506) (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Exilia waihaoensis* Suter, 1917.

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *hampdenensis* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (: 502) as published in the binomen *Turbonilla hampdenensis*;

(b) *spiralis* A. Adams, 1856 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1855** : 221), as published in the binomen *Fusus spiralis* (type-species of *Coluzea* Finlay, 1927);

(c) *rosea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (*Voy.* "*Astrolabe*", *Zoologie* **3** : 136, pl. 55, figs. 24–26), as published in the binomen *Turritella rosea* (type-species of *Maoricolpus* Finlay, 1927);

(d) *neozelanica* Suter, 1917 (*Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Survey* 5 : 60, pl. 7, fig. 4), as published in the binomen *Daphnella neozelanica*;

(e) *fidicula* Suter, 1917 (*Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Surv.* 5 : 8, pl. 1, fig. 5), as published in the binomen *Cerithiella fidicula* (type-species of *Miopila* Finlay, 1927);

(f) *terebelloides* Hutton, 1873 (*Cat. Marine Mollusca N.Z.*: appendix, p. 107), as published in the binomen *Cerithium terebelloides* (type-species of *Notoseila* Finlay, 1927);

(g) *rutidolomum* Suter, 1917 (*Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Surv.* 5 : 29, pl. 4, fig. 10), as published in the binomen *Vexillum rutidolomum* (type-species of *Proximitra* Finlay, 1927);

(h) *waihaoensis* Marwick, 1924 (*Rep. Aust'n Assoc. Adv. Sci.* **16** : 328), as published in the binomen *Turritella waihaoensis* (type-species of *Spirocolpus* Finlay, 1927);

(i) *symmetrica* Hutton, 1873 (*Cat. Marine Mollusca N.Z.:* 30), as published in the binomen *Turritella symmetrica* (type-species of *Stiracolpus* Finlay, 1927);

(j) *inconspicua* Hutton, 1885 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **7** : 326), as published in the binomen *Mitra inconspicua* (type-species of *Waimatea* Finlay, 1927);

(k) *pusillus* Suter, 1907 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **39** : 253, pl. 9, fig. 2), as published in the binomen *Trophon pusillus* (type-species of *Xymenella* Finlay, 1927);

(l) *sarissa* Murdoch, 1905 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **37** : 221, pl. 7, figs. 8, 9), as published in the binomen *Cerithiopsis sarissa* (type-species of *Zaclys* Finlay, 1927);

(m) *vittata* Hutton, 1873 (*Cat. Marine Mollusca N.Z.:* 29), as published in the binomen *Turritella vittata* (type-species of *Zeacolpus* Finlay, 1927);

(n) *monoxyla* Lesson, 1831 (*in* Duperrey, *Voy.* " *Coquille* ", *Zoologie* **2**: 391), as published in the binomen *Calyptraea monoxyla* (type-species of *Zeacrypta* Finlay, 1927);

(o) *waihaoensis* Suter, 1917 (*Paleont. Bull. N.Z. geol. Surv.* 5 : 25, pl. 4, fig. 4), as published in the binomen *Exilia waihaoensis* (type-species of *Zexilia* Finlay, 1927).

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) twelve of the thirteen generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above; (*Venustas* is already on the Index, No. 994)

(b) *Stiracolpus* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 304), a *nomen nudum;*

(c) *Zeacolpus* Allan, 7th December 1926 (: 291), a *nomen nudum.*

(6) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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PHYSOTHRIPS KARNY, 1912 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1869

By L. A. Mound (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Kellie O'Neill (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington*)

This application concerns the designation under the plenary powers of a type-species for the genus *Physothrips* Karny, 1912, p. 336 to replace *Thrips ulmifoliorum* Haliday, 1836, p. 447 which was misidentified by Karny when he designated it as the type-species of his new genus.

2. Karny, 1912 established the genus *Physothrips* for twenty-seven species and gave a key for their identification. He designated as type-species *Thrips ulmifoliorum* Haliday, 1836, but the characters given in his key show that he actually had before him *ulmifoliorum* of Uzel, 1895 *nec* Haliday, 1836.

3. Uzel, 1895, p. 122 gave as synonyms of *ulmifoliorum* Haliday the two species *Thrips salicis* Reuter, 1879, and *Thrips* (*Euthrips*) *consociata* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1885. This synonymy is not correct because Haliday indicated that the larva of *ulmifoliorum* has " two small spines on the back of the last segment ", whereas the larvae of both *salicis* and *consociatus* lack these spines. Specimens from Uzel's collection, originally labelled as *ulmifoliorum*, are available at the British Museum (Natural History) and are now recognized as belonging to *salicis* Reuter. The species *ulmifoliorum* Haliday is now recognized as the common British and European thrips which breeds on the leaves of *Ulmus* and is placed in the genus *Oxythrips* Uzel.

4. Priesner, 1925, p. 147 placed *Physothrips* as a synonym of the genus *Taeniothrips* Amyot & Serville, on the grounds that *ulmifoliorum* of Uzel, nec Haliday, was a synonym of *salicis* Reuter. Priesner repeated this synonymy in his major revision of the European Thysanoptera, 1926, p. 269 and with one exception this was accepted by other workers on the group until 1957.

5. Hood, 1925, p. 132 accepted the nominal species *ulmifoliorum* Haliday as the type-species of *Physothrips* Karny, and indicated that *Physothrips* should therefore be regarded as a synonym of *Oxythrips* Uzel. This article by Hood has been ignored. Stannard, 1968, p. 330, however, recently reached the same conclusion independently.

6. Priesner, 1957, p. 161 restored *Physothrips* for a group of species in the *Taeniothrips* complex, and indicated that he regarded *salicis* Reuter as the type-species of *Physothrips*. Other workers (Ananthakrishnan, 1963, p. 106; Davies & Morison, 1964, p. 96; Priesner, 1964, p. 81; Mound, 1968, p. 48) have accepted this usage of *Physothrips*, although O'Neill & Bigelow, 1964, p. 1232 left *salicis* Reuter in *Taeniothrips*, and Mound, 1966, p. 55 continued to treat *Physothrips* as a synonym of *Taeniothrips*.

7. Stannard, 1968, p. 330 accepted the nominal species *ulmifoliorum* Haliday as the type-species of *Physothrips* Karny, and placed *Physothrips* as a synonym of *Oxythrips*. He indicated that the question of the misidentified type-species should be submitted to the International Commission on Zoological

Nomenclature, but " because *Physothrips* would be a synonymous name by any decision, it hardly seems worth the time and effort to probe deeper into the question and appeal to the Commission for a special ruling ". However the name *Physothrips* is now required for a holarctic group of species that includes *salicis* Reuter. Species of this group, which are sometimes placed in *Taeniothrips*, breed on tree leaves whereas most *Taeniothrips* species inhabit flowers.

8. The designation of *Thrips ulmifoliorum* Haliday, 1836 as the type-species of *Physothrips* is valid, but as Karny misidentified this species the case must be submitted to the International Commission under Article 70(a) (i). Under the Plenary Powers the Commission may designate as type-species whichever species will best preserve stability and uniformity of nomenclature.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(a) to suppress under the plenary powers all previous type-species designations for *Physothrips* Karny, 1912, and having done so to designate *Thrips salicis* Reuter, 1879 as type-species;

(b) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Physothrips* Karny, 1912 (gender: masculine), type-species designated under the plenary powers above, *Thrips salicis* Reuter, 1879;

(c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *salicis* Reuter, 1879, as published in the binomen *Thrips salicis* (type-species of the genus *Physothrips* Karny, 1912).

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DECTICUS HIEROGLYPHICUS KLUG, 1832 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION BY SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF WORKS BY MÜLLER, 1826 AND 1828. Z.N.(S.) 1870

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Three species of Pyrgomorphidae, now referable to the genus *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831, were described (erroneously in the genus *Decticus* Audinet-Serville, 1831, Tettigoniidae) by Klug (1832). Among these was *hieroglyphicus*, a species now well known on *Calotropis*, etc., in arid areas across Africa from the Sudan and Ethiopia to Mauritania.

2. From the standpoint of zoological nomenclature, an awkward situation exists regarding this name, because, prior to Klug's description, *hieroglyphicus* was used in anatomical-physiological works for a member of the genus *Poekilocerus*, in the combination *Gryllus hieroglyphicus*, by Müller (1826, 1828). In his earlier paper, reference was made to the eyes, ocelli, pigmentation, and what was correctly presumed to be the auditory organs (Müller, 1826: 332, 355, 358, 437, 438). In his later publication, a rather detailed, illustrated description was given of the nervous system and mention again made of the auditory organs (Müller, 1828: 92, 93, 106–108, pl. IX, figs. 4–7). One of his illustrations (fig. 6) is of a partial lateral dissection from the head to the anterior abdominal segments, and quite clearly recognizable as a species of *Poekilocerus*. In addition to the exoskeleton and nervous system, some of the musculature (fig. 6) and part of the hind femur and associated structures (fig. 7) are shown.

3. According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, a name is available even though it is based only on any part of an animal (Article 17(4)) and the Law of Priority applies (Article 24(b) (i)). It is doubtful, however, if Müller's (1826) use of the name *Gryllus hieroglyphicus* is accompanied by a sufficient "indication" to make it available, as it is not covered by Article 16(a), although various attributes of the species are briefly mentioned. On the other hand, his usage does not fall under Article 17(b) and cannot be rejected on these grounds. Rejection of *hieroglyphicus* as of Müller (1826) would be by default and not by contravention of the Code. But the use of the name by Müller (1828), although a formal description is lacking, is accompanied by several illustrations, one of which is reasonably distinctive, and a definite "indication" acceptable under Article 16(a) (vii) is provided. Thus it would seem that *Gryllus hieroglyphicus* Müller, 1828, is an available name, having priority over *Decticus hieroglyphicus* Klug, 1832. There are no grounds for its rejection as a *nomen oblitum*, as Müller's work and the name used by him is cited by several subsequent authors (Siebold, 1844; Fischer, 1854; Graber, 1876; Swinton, 1881; Dumortier, 1966).

4. Müller (1826 : 332) states that he obtained his material from Klug, so that it must be assumed that he was aware of Klug's proposed names before the

latter's descriptions were published. One can also assume that Müller was not guilty of plagiarism and that it was mere technical accident that delayed the publication of Klug's descriptions, for these appeared in a very large, elaborate work that presumably took a very long time to produce. Under more usual circumstances, this situation would not cause undue difficulty, for all that would occur would be that the name, in accordance with the Law of Priority, would have to be attributed to Müller (presumably 1828) and not to its true author (Klug, 1832). This would be unfortunate, but not without precedent.

5. However, the problem is not merely one of a choice between authors and dates, for Müller (1828 : 92) states that his material was "aus Aegypten", whereas the type of Klug's *hieroglyphicus* was from Dongala, Sudan, and this form is not known to occur in Egypt. It might be considered that Müller was in error regarding the true source of the material (or that he put a wider interpretation than was customary on what constituted Egypt), but his illustration (1828: pl. IX, fig. 6) more closely resembles Klug's *Decticus bufonius*, which *was* described from Egypt, than the latter's *hieroglyphicus*. It would seem that Müller obtained both material and name from Klug, but that the two became confused. The discrepancy is indicated by the more arched dorsum and deeper transverse sulci of the pronotum, seen in Müller's figure and characteristic of *Poekilocerus bufonius* (Klug), as compared with Klug's *hieroglyphicus*. Klug's types, which have been examined, are in the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin. Müller (1828) indicates that his material was in Bonn, but it is not known whether any of it is still extant.

6. Thus, if Müller be accepted as the author of the name *hieroglyphicus*, the concept of the species, on the evidence available, would be altered, and much confusion would result. The literature on *Poekilocerus hieroglyphicus* (Klug) is extensive, but the only works using the name *hieroglyphicus*, sensu Müller, are those citing that author, namely: Siebold (1844: 58, 59—*Gryllus*), Fischer (1854: 433, pl. V, fig. 2, 3—*Poecilocera hieroglyphicae* [case change]), Graber (1876: 74—*Poekilocerus*, 99—*Gryllus*), Swinton (1881 : 235—*Poecilocerus*), Dumortier (1966: 17, fig. 7—*Poecilocerus* and *Gryllus*).

7. In the interests of stability of nomenclature, and because of the rather unsatisfactory nature (taxonomically) of Müller's work, as well as the slight margin of uncertainty regarding which actual taxonomic species was referred to, it is here proposed that the works of Müller (1826, 1828), listed in the 'References' below, be suppressed under the plenary powers and placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

8. An additional reason for this proposal, rather than that only the case of the name *hieroglyphicus* be considered, is that Müller (1826) included in his text several other zoological names, at least in the Orthoptera, that were either premature or *nomina nuda*, and it would be advisable to eliminate all sources of confusion simultaneously.

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XYLETINUS LATREILLE, 1809, AND *LASIODERMA* STEPHENS, 1835 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA: ANOBIIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO AVOID SYNONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1871

By Richard E. White (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA*)[1]

This application is being submitted to have the Commission fix the type-species of *Xyletinus* and to thereby remove *Lasioderma* from its synonymy. This action will serve to maintain the present status of these two names.

2. Latreille in 1809 (*Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*....**4**:376) provided the original description of the genus *Xyletinus* but included no species. In 1810 (*Considérations générales sur l'ordre naturel des animaux*....) on page 185 he again presented a description of the genus, and on page 428 he designated *Ptilinus laevis* Illiger as the type-species of *Xyletinus*; this species is now in the genus *Lasioderma*. Leach (1815, p. 93, *in* Brewster, the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, **9** (1)) followed Latreille in including only *X. laevis* in *Xyletinus*. After Latreille's 1810 designation of the type-species, Stephens in 1829 (*A Systematic Catalogue of British Insects* : 139) was the first to place additional species in *Xyletinus* (misspelled as *Xiletinus*) when he included *ater* Cruetzer and *striatus* Stephens; the latter is now regarded as a synonym of *ater*. Our present concept of the genus *Xyletinus* is derived from Stephens' action.

3. Westwood (1839, *An Introduction to the modern classification of Insects* **2** : 29) designated *Ptilinus pectinatus* Fab. as the type of *Xyletinus*. This designation is invalid, however, because *pectinatus* was not among the first species placed in *Xyletinus*. Thomson (1859, *Skandinaviens Coleoptera* **1** : 89) designated *X. ater* as the type of *Xyletinus*; this is an invalid designation for the same reason as the preceding.

4. Stephens (1835, *Illustrations of British Entomology*, **5** : 417) described the genus *Lasioderma* and placed the single species *testaceum* Duftschmid in it, making the latter the type-species by monotypy. *L. testaceum* is now ranked as a synonym of *L. serricorne* (Fab.).

5. Therefore, under the rules of priority, *Lasioderma*, a world-wide genus of over 50 species, is a junior synonym of *Xyletinus* and all species now placed in *Lasioderma* must have their names changed to *Xyletinus*. Also, the nearly 100 world-wide species of *Xyletinus* must take the name *Calypterus* Mulsant and Godart (1859, *Opuscules Entomol.*, **9** : 181).

6. Due to the economic importance of the cigarette beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fab.), it would result in great confusion to change its generic name to *Xyletinus*. An indication of the economic significance of this species is shown by the fact that in the Index to the Literature of American Economic Entomology for the years 1945 to and including 1955, a total of 60 references are given for this species.

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7. As an adjunct to this situation, the generic name *Serrocerus* Kugelann (*in* Schneider, 1792, *Neuestes Magazine für die Liebhaber der Entomologie*, **1** (5) : 486) as treated in the Junk List (1912, pars. 48, p. 47) would appear to play a role in the synonymy of *Xyletinus*. However, both species originally included in *Serrocerus* (*S. glaber* Kug., and *S. striatus* Kug.) are now synonyms of *Dorcatoma dresdensis* Herbst; so *Serrocerus* is a synonym of *Dorcatoma*, not *Xyletinus*.

8. The Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby asked to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809 and having done so to designate *Ptilinus ater* the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

Xyletinus Latreille, 1809, p. 376 (gender: masculine) type-species designated under the plenary powers, *Ptilinus ater* Cruetzer, 1796;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

ater Cruetzer, 1796, as published in the binomen *Ptilinus ater* (type-species of *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809).

PORELLA GRAY, 1848 (POLYZOA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *MILLEPORA COMPRESSA* J. SOWERBY, 1805 (*NON* LINNAEUS, 1758) AS TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1872

By J. S. Ryland (*Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Wales*)

1. The genus *Porella* was introduced by Gray (1848 : 127) monotypical for *Porella cervicornis*, for which the following synonyms were listed:

Porus cervinus, Borl[ase] Cornw. 240. t.24. fig. 7

Millepora cervicornis, [Ellis &] Soland[er] 134; Stew[art] Elem. ii. 427; Turt[on] Brit. Faun. 204

M. compressa, Sowerby, Brit. Misc. 83, pl. 41; Turt[on] Brit. Faun. 204; Jameson, Wern. Mem. i. 560

Cellepora cervicornis, Flem[ing] Brit. Anim. 532; Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist, v. 253; Couch, Zooph. Cornw. 49; Corn. Faun. iii. 111. pl. 20. fig. 1; Johnst[on] Hist. Brit. Zooph. ed. 2. p. 299. t.55

Millepora alcicornis, Esper, Millep. t.5, 6, 7

Eschara cervicornis, Oken, Lehrb. Nat. 86?; Lamk. Hist. ii. 174. ed. 2. ii. 267

Four specimens were indicated:

a. Cork. Presented by Miss Elliot.

b, c. Shetland. Presented by P. Neil, Esq.

d. —?

2. Gray's synonymy covers two superficially similar species, known in recent literature as *Porella cervicornis* (*Millepora cervicornis* Pallas, 1766) and *P. compressa* (*Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805). The former is known principally from the Mediterranean and does not occur around the British Isles; the latter has a boreal distribution, being well known in British and Norwegian waters. That the Cornish species described by Borlase (1758)—who did not employ binominal nomenclature—differed from *M. cervicornis* was noted long ago by Ellis & Solander (1786 : 134), though this was overlooked by Fleming (1828 : 532). Johnston (1838 : 276; 1847 : 299) stated that the British species was "... entirely different from *Eschara cervicornis*, with which it has been confounded". Although Gray's List was based on Johnston's Collection, after its presentation to the British Museum (Natural History), Gray either overlooked or ignored Johnston's comment. The name *cervicornis* remained in use for both species until Hincks (1880 : 330) adopted Sowerby's name for the British species. Gray's four specimens, a–d, belong to *M. compressa* Sowerby.

3. It has been generally assumed (e.g. by Bassler, 1953, and Harmer, 1957) that *Millepora compressa* Sowerby, of which Gray had specimens, was the valid type of the genus. Lagaaij (1952 : 97), however, questioned this, and the assumption appears to run contrary to Art. 70 of the International Rules (1961). A ruling on type-species is now urgently required, for Osburn (1952 : 391)

stated that *Millepora cervicornis* Pallas and *M. compressa* Sowerby are not congeneric, and Cook (1968) has referred the former to *Smittina* Norman (in the restricted sense defined by Osburn, 1952). If the genus *Porella* is to retain its currently accepted meaning, therefore, *Millepora compressa* Sowerby must be the type-species.

4. *Millepora compressa* is usually attributed to Sowerby (1805 : 83), but Sowerby clearly did not intend to introduce a new name since he gave the synonym " *Millepora compressa* ? Gmel. v. 1. p. 3785 ". In fact, Linnaeus introduced *Millepora compressa* in *Systema Naturae* ed. X (1758 : 792), noting " Habitat in M. Mediterraneo ", and it is mentioned again in ed. XII (1767 : 1283) as well as in Gmelin's ed. XIII (1791 : 3785). Since Linnaeus was describing a Mediterranean species, *Millepora compressa* Sowerby cannot be the same. Thus before *M. compressa* Sowerby can be accepted as valid, it is necessary to suppress *M. compressa* Linnaeus—a species which has never subsequently been recognized.

5. Stabilization of nomenclature requires that an established specimen of *Millepora compressa* Sowerby be designated as neotype, and the one proposed is that described and illustrated by Johnston (1838 : 276, pl. 33; 1847 : 298, pl. 35) from South Devon, registered in the British Museum (Natural History) as 127*d* in the Johnston Collection, and believed (Kirkpatrick, MS entry in the specimen catalogue) to be Gray's specimen d (see final line of para. 1 above). Hincks (1880 : 330) has already referred to this as " the type specimen in the British Museum ", but evidently meant by this that it was the specimen on which Johnston based his account.

6. In view of the above circumstances, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific name *compressa* introduced by Linnaeus, 1758, or used by any subsequent author prior to J. Sowerby, 1805, in the binomen *Millepora compressa*;

(2) to designate as neotype of *Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805, the specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) Johnston Collection 127*d*;

(3) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species of *Porella* Gray, 1848, and to designate as type-species of *Porella* Gray, 1848: *Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805, as defined by its neotype in (2) above;

(4) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Porella* Gray, 1848 (gender: feminine), type-species designated in (3) above: *Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805;

(5) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Millepora compressa* (type-species of *Porella* Gray, 1848);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology: *compressa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Millepora compressa* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

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HESPERITES POMPECKJ, 1895 (CEPHALOPODA, AMMONOIDEA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1873

By D. T. Donovan (*Department of Geology, University College, London*)

The generic name *Hesperites* was proposed by Pompeckj (1895, p. 24) with the type-species *Hesperites clarae* Pompeckj (1895, p. 24, pl. 2, figs. 1a–g, text-fig. 4) by monotypy.

2. The genus was named in a paper which reviewed the whole of the known ammonoid fauna of the Rhaetian Stage of the Triassic System. It was founded on a single specimen which had been found loose on the outcrop of the Kössener Schichten (Pompeckj, 1895, p. 27). Although the specimen showed resemblance to the Jurassic ammonite genus *Schlotheimia* Bayle, 1878, the possibility that it had fallen from a Jurassic outcrop at a higher level was rejected by Pompeckj (op. cit. p. 27). Relationship with *Schlotheimia* was also rejected by Pompeckj on account of alleged difference of the suspensive lobe of the septal suture (Pompeckj op. cit. p. 29).

3. I have been unable to find any work in the primary palaeontological literature in which the genus *Hesperites* has been used by an author describing or revising the Triassic ammonoid fauna. Citations known to me are given in the following paragraphs.

4. The genus was listed without comment in Diener's *Cephalopoda triadica* (1915), a section of the Fossilium Catalogus which purports to record all genera and species of Triassic ammonoids named up to the date of compilation. No additional species of *Hesperites* were noted in part 2 of the same work (Kutassy, 1932). It was not included in the appropriate volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (Arkell et al., 1957), which purports to record all valid taxa down to generic level. It was not included in the Russian *Osnovy Paleontologii* (Luppov & Druschitz, 1958).

5. Roman (1938, p. 59) in a survey of Jurassic and Cretaceous ammonoid genera accepted *Hesperites* as a Triassic ancestor of the Jurassic *Schlotheimia*. Lange (1951, p. 18) in a monographic treatment of north German Schlotheimiinae discussed and rejected this view. He agreed with Pompeckj (see 2, above) that *Hesperites* was unlikely to be an ancestor of *Schlotheimia*. He pointed out that its closest resemblance was to a younger schlotheimiinae, *Charmasseiceras*, but thought that there was no reason to reject the well-established descent of *Charmasseiceras* from *Schlotheimia*. Lange, therefore, did not disagree with Pompeckj's view that *Hesperites* was unrelated to known Triassic or Jurassic genera, and he regarded the resemblance between *Hesperites* and *Charmasseiceras* as being due to convergence.

6. Other references to the genus attach doubt to its horizon or interpretation. Spath in a systematic catalogue of Triassic ammonoids in the British Museum (1951, p. 8) did not accept it as a Triassic genus and implied that he thought it to be a Jurassic schlotheimiine. Trümpy (in Slavin, 1963) and Silberling and Tozer (1968, p. 17) took the same view. Howarth, in a list of genera omitted from the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (1960, p. 197), categorized it as " not recognizable ".

7. It is possible, as implied by Spath (1951), that the type of *Hesperites clarae* is really a Jurassic schlotheimiinae, such as *Charmasseiceras* Spath, 1924, or *Sulciferites* Spath, 1922, despite Pompeckj's assertion to the contrary. Lange's objections to this relationship fall if one considers that the specimen may be of Jurassic age, a possibility which Lange apparently did not consider. This cannot be proved, but an author who believed it to be the case would be obliged to use the little-used and unfamiliar name *Hesperites* in place of one of the better-known generic names in the subfamily Schlotheimiinae such as *Sulciferites* (1922) or *Charmasseiceras* (1924).

8. It appears from 4, above, that the name *Hesperites* has not been used by workers on the Trias as a name for an accepted Triassic ammonoid during the last 50 years.

9. In view of the considerations mentioned above I apply for:

(1) the use of the plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  (a) the generic name *Hesperites* Pompeckj, 1895;
  (b) the specific name *clarae* Pompeckj, 1895, as published in the binomen *Hesperites clarae*;

(2) the addition of the generic name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) the addition of the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 26, Part 2 (pp. 65–112, 16 pls.) *8th August*, 1969

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Acarus telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, and of neotype designations for that species (Acarina). Z.N.(S.) 1564.

(2) Designation of a type-species for *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831, and *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815; Grant of precedence to PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, over POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, and PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1650.

(3) Suppression of Huebner's pamphlet *Der Schmetterlinge Lepidoptera Linnaei europäisches Heer*, circa 1790–1793. Z.N.(S.) 1867.

(4) Suppression of *Papilio saportae* Huebner, 1828/32 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1875.

(5) Designation of a type-species for *Agrotiphila* Grote, 1875 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1876.

(6) Suppression of *Realia* Baird, 1850; Grant of precedence to OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927, over GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1878.

(7) Suppression of two generic and four specific names published by Rafinesque between 1814 and 1820 (Crustacea, Amphipoda). Z.N.(S.) 1879.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
June, 1969

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

AN OBJECTION TO THE SUPPRESSION OF *BUCCINUM PUSTULOSUM* [LIGHTFOOT, 1786] (GASTROPODA), AND A PROPOSED ADDITION OF *BUCCINUM PUSTULOSUM* TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1842

(see volume 25, page 114)

By Walter O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

Terry (1968, p. 114), petitioned the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for a suppression of the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786], as a *nomen oblitum* under Article 23b of the Code of I.C.Z.N.

An objection is herewith lodged against the suppression of the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum* [Lightfoot], on the grounds that this binomen does not qualify for suppression as a *nomen oblitum* under Article 23b of the Code.

Iredale (1916, p. 89), was the first modern writer to draw attention to the validity of *Buccinum pustulosum*, by listing this name as a valid binomen in conjunction with the original figure reference cited by Lightfoot (Rumphius, 1741, Tafel 49, B).

Dall (1921, p. 125), listed *Buccinum pustulosum* as a valid binomen in his review of Solander's names in Lightfoot's "Portland Catalogue"; he clearly indicated chronological priority of *Buccinum pustulosum* over *Murex argus* Gmelin, 1791.

Cernohorsky (1967, p. 322) listed *Buccinum pustulosum* as an earlier valid name for *Murex argus* Gmelin, 1791, as did Rehder (1967, p. 16).

The time lapse between the first re-introduction of *Buccinum pustulosum* into 20th century malacological literature by Dall (1921) and subsequent re-instated usage by Cernohorsky (1967) and Rehder (1967), is only 46 years. This falls 4 years short of the required 50 year non-usage period, and precludes a suppression under Article 23b of the Code.

For reasons outlined above, the Commission is requested to:

(a) not to suppress the valid specific name *pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786] as a *nomen oblitum*, as published in the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum*;

(b) to place the specific name *pustulosum* [Lightfoot, 1786], as published in the binomen *Buccinum pustulosum*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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Rehder, H. A. 1967. Valid Zoological Names of the Portland Catalogue. *Proc. U.S. National Mus.*, **121**, no. 5379 : 1–51

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THE HOMONYMY OF *PAPILIO AGLAJA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE AND NYMPHALIDAE): REQUEST FOR VALIDATION Z.N.(S.) 1791

A further note in opposition to this application by B. C. S. Warren, F.R.E.S. and Cyril F. dos Passos, LL.B., D.Sc., F.R.E.S. (*Research Associate, Department of Entomology, The American Museum of Natural History, and Research Associate, Section of Insects and Spiders, the Carnegie Museum*)

Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan, F.R.E.S., with his usual courtesy and thoughtfulness, has sent a copy of a further note in support of this application to the senior author of this paper, the original having been submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in December 1968. This note, although not dated, was received on 3 January 1969 and is in reply to our memorandum in opposition to the original application (1968 *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 25, pp. 68–71). We do not deem it necessary to answer Cowan's paper in detail but merely emphasize certain points that are essential to the decision of his application in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

1. As to Linnaeus, 1758, being the first reviser within the meaning of Article 24 of the Code which was adopted in 1953 and repealed the priority rule of 1948, Cowan seems to be vastly impressed by the "masterly way" in which Linnaeus published the tenth and twelfth editions of his works. We are no less impressed by those works, but that does not make Linnaeus a "first reviser" nonetheless within the meaning of Article 24, which provides that that term must be "rigidly construed". Cowan cites the fact that the title of the twelfth edition contains the words "Editio duodecima reformata", but these words are merely equivalent to "corrections and additions". He tries to persuade the reader to believe that Linnaeus in a "masterly way" expressed views that agree with the present Code, but we do not consider Linnaeus a reviser in the strict modern sense because he gave no reasons or explanations for his actions.

2. The instability in nomenclature that would result from the granting of Cowan's application:

(a) It is admitted that five modern works, published since 1942 following Hemming (1942), have used *charlotta* for the Nymphalid butterfly. We find only one, E. B. Ford (1945), that used *aglaja*. It would be a great inconvenience not to follow the weight of authority in the literature.

(b) As Cowan points out in paragraph 12, in the Pierids since 1893 all authors have used *aglaja* in the genus *Delias*. Our present concern, like Cowan's, is to preserve this usage, but that cannot be accomplished by reversing the usage shown in this paragraph, which would follow the granting of Cowan's application.

3. Even if a majority of the Commissioners should come to the conclusion that Linnaeus is a first reviser within the meaning of Article 24 of the Code as rigidly construed, there is still another question to be decided, i.e., whether the name *Papilio charlotta* Haworth, 1803, should not be conserved for the Nymphalid butterfly. In deciding that question, the provisions of the preamble of the Code are controlling. It is there provided in brief that, "The object of the Code is to promote stability . . . in the scientific names of animals . . . All its provisions are subservient to these ends . . .", while "Priority is the basic principle of zoological nomenclature. Its application, however, . . . may be moderated to preserve a long-accepted name in its accustomed meaning. When stability of nomenclature is threatened in an individual case, the strict application of the Code may . . . be suspended by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature".

As we have seen, the name *charlotta* came into use for the Nymphalid butterfly in 1942 and with one exception has been used by the leading authorities ever since. The name *aglaja* (for the Pierid) came into use in 1893 and has been used ever since by all the leading authorities. It is not conducive to stability of nomenclature to

alter this *status quo*, which has lasted for 25 years in one case and for 71 years in the other.

4. We are informed that another application concerning these names has been submitted by Mr. N. D. Riley. It is based, as Lt.-Col. Cowan's, on the status of Linnaeus as first reviser. Yet the two authors fail to agree as to the requisite names. As previously stated we base our application on the preamble of the Code (outlined above), which is superior to any of its provisions. The Commission cannot comply with Cowan's or Riley's requests without ignoring the established use of the names in the literature of the past 25 years. To do so would be a rejection of the principles of the Code.

For all the foregoing reasons as well as those in our memorandum in opposition to this application, we respectfully suggest that the applications be denied.

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CITED

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COMMENT ON THE OBJECTIONS FORWARDED BY R. M. BAILEY TO THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *ELIPESURUS SPINICAUDA* SCHOMBURGK (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1825

(see volume 24, pages 353–355, volume 25, pages 133–134)

By Mariano M. Castex, S. J. (*Colegio maximo de San José, San Miguel, (E.G.S.M.), Argentina*)

I have gone through with great interest the objections forwarded by Reeve M. Bailey of the University of Michigan to the proposed suppression of *Elipesurus spinicauda* Schomburgk.

In his observations Bailey supports items 8(2), 8(3) and 8(6) but considers it inadvisable for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to support items 8(1), 8(4) and 8(5), that is, the suppression of the generic name *Elipesurus* Schomburgk, 1843 and the specific name *spinicauda* for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the placement of both names in the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

Bailey, who has not published works on this group until now and whose experience as he states in his paper "is a limited field experience with the group in 1964 in the Río Guaporé (= Río Iténez) of the Madiera system", has founded his objections on findings "published elsewhere" which we have not been able to obtain. His conclusions identify *E. spinicauda* with *Trygon strogylopterus* Schomburgk, 1843 and both of these with *Disceus thayeri* Garman, 1913, this last identification being based on:

(1) the strong dermal spines greatly developed (with age) and disposed irregularly about the base of the tail,

(2) the complete covering of the pelvic fins by the pectoral disc,

(3) the absence of an anterior median prominence on the disc, and

(4) the slender and abruptly tapering tail, which he finds in the illustration of *Trygon strogylopterus* made by Schomburgk.

To this I find it necessary to offer the following objections:

(1) my studies have not been centred, as Bailey remarks, merely on the Southern waters of the continent, and outside the range of *Disceus thayeri*. For nearly a decade I have been working on specimens obtained from nearly all the great rivers of our Southern continent and I have also gone through all the major collections currently existing (New York, Washington, Río de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, La Plata, Sao Paulo, Paris, London, Leyden, Brussels, Frankfurt, Münich, East Berlin, and Harvard). Over 10,000 rays have been examined by me, covering not only South American waters, but also the Benoué system in West Africa.

(2) I do not accept that *Disceus thayeri* undergoes notable changes with age.

Fresh water sting-rays are polymorphic, their variability characterising each group. Nevertheless, specimens seem to maintain their colour and form all through their life, excepting only normal development of spines and alteration to their form (pectoral fins) by predacious fishes.

(3) We do not believe that Schomburgk's illustration is useful and well described, but it is interesting that a man of Schomburgk's experience should separate entirely, at generic level, *E. spinicauda* from *T. strogylopterus*.

(4) Bailey's reference to the strong dermal spines for *Disceus* is not acceptable as Potamotrygonids frequently have them also, especially in the Amazon system.

(5) As for the complete coverage of the pelvic fins, this can hardly be considered diagnostic since variability in the position of these fins is well illustrated in drawings and photographs of this curious group.

(6) We cannot accept the absence of an anterior median prominence of the disc as it does not appear clearly in Schomburgk's drawings of *T. hystrix* or *T. motoro*, nor in *T. strogylopterus*.

(7) My experience in *Potamotrygon* permits me to assert that tails cut off in any of the species of this genus achieve the form that *Elipesurus* possesses in Schomburgk's drawing.

(8) The position of the venomous spine in the drawing of *T. strogylopterus* is similar to that of *T. motoro*.

(9) The dorsal colour pattern of *E. spinicauda* is absolutely clear and is only referable to *P. reticulatus* or *P. brachyurus; Disceus* has quite a different pattern.

(10) The position of the eyes, so characteristic of *Disceus* is not thus shown in Schomburgk's drawing, nor in *T. strogylopterus*.

Therefore, I consider it necessary to maintain my position, identifying *E. spinicauda* with *P. brachyurus* and thus my request to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

As for the identification of *T. strogylopterus* with *Disceus thayeri* I consider this a matter of discussion in another paper as it does not refer to the present request and discussion.

Finally I wish to note that *Potamotrygon* is feminine as Bailey remarks and not neuter as I stated by mistake in the request mentioned. I had already published in 1963 a paper in which this was explained.[1]

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Schomburgk, R. H. 1843. *In* Jardine's Naturalist's Library, **38** (*Nat. Hist. Fishes of Guiana*, **2**) : 183–185, pl. 20–23.

[1]Greek names in omega (ω) and nu (ν) belonging to the third declension are masculine and "trygon" is one of the few exceptions to the rule.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *AGAMA BIBRONII* DUMÉRIL, 1851 (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 1856

(see volume 25, pages 186–187)

By D. Rhys van den Audenaerde (*Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium*)

I cannot agree with the proposed validation of *Agama bibronii* for the following reasons:

(1) The only way to arrive at a non-confused and non-confusing nomenclature is by the strict application of the Priority Rule without exceptions.

(2) The length of time during which an error was perpetuated should not influence the application of the Priority Rule.

(3) The number of authors using a name is not a valuable argument. In this special case most authors using *A. bibronii*, i.e., Bons, Girot, Saint-Girons, Gauthier and Pasteur, are French and have adopted the name used in the Paris Museum. The authors using *A. impalearis* are both German. So it shows that some school-behaviour or fashion is involved. Furthermore, should Wermuth or Mertens have published many short notes or faunistic lists in which *A. impalearis* was mentioned, then the citation record would offer reversed proportions. This is, of course, not a valuable basis for a stable zoological nomenclature.

(4) What do we do when *A. bibronii* Fitzinger, 1843, does prove different from *A. aculeata* Merrem, after the former name has been suppressed?

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PTERORRHIZA* EHRENBERG, 1834 (ANTHOZOA). Z.N.(S.) 1851

(see volume 25, pages 171–172)

By A. E. H. Pedder (*Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Calgary, Alberta, Canada*)

I support Schouppé's and Cheng's application for the suppression of *Pterorrhiza*. To the points made by Schouppé and Cheng, I would add that it is not possible to interpret *Pterorrhiza* on topotypes of *P. marginata* since the precise type stratum and locality are unknown; on the other hand these are well known for *Macgeea solitaria*. Furthermore it is still possible to collect specimens of *M. solitaria* at the type locality, and in any case the species is well represented in many of the world's museums.

There has never been disagreement on the interpretation of *Macgeea solitaria*. There may well be some regarding *Pterorrhiza*. The only recent author (Pickett 1967) to use the genus in the primary literature did not support his redescription of the type-species with figures of the interior.

By J. W. Pickett (*Geological Survey, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia*)

At the time of writing my article (*Senck. leth.* 48 (1)) I was not in favour of re-introducing the name *Pterorrhiza*. However, because of the declared intention of Dr. A. Glinski (letter to me dated 16.3.64) to publish his work immediately, and of the editorial policy of the publishers of *Senckenbergiana* (as indicated by Messrs. Struve and Birenheide) I was persuaded to use that name.

In view of the number of recent publications using the name *Macgeea*, and the non-appearance of Dr. Glinski's publication, I am pleased to vote in favour of the suppression of the name *Pterorrhiza*, as proposed by Dr. Schouppé.

COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION CONCERNING THE GENUS *POLYGNATHUS* HINDE. Z.N.(S.) 1796

(see volume 24, pages 239–243; volume 26, pages 8–9)

By David L. Clark (*Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Wisconsin*)

I understand the present situation as follows:

(1) two proposals designed to retain the name *Polygnathus* have been submitted.

(2) Dr. J. W. Huddle thinks that the lectotype of *P. dubius* is actually a *P. foliatus*.

(3) Dr. J. W. Huddle has lost or destroyed the lectotype of *P. dubius*.

(4) Dr. J. W. Huddle proposes to select a neotype which will not conform to the world wide accepted concept of *P. dubius*.

I hope that the Commission will consider two additional points when all of the proposals (and alternative proposals) are discussed:

(1) Dr. Huddle's opinion that the lectotype of *P. dubius* is (or better, was) a *P. foliatus* is not in agreement with the opinion of several other competent specialists who studied the specimen before it disappeared in the machine.

(2) A neotype must be established and the only proposal which involves neither a change in name nor concept is that which suggests selection of an accepted "extant" *P. dubius*. This is the most direct and simplest solution.

REVISION OF PROPOSALS RELATING TO *ACARUS TELARIUS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (ARACHNIDA, ACARINA). Z.N.(S.) 1564

(see volume 20, pages 363–366; volume 21, pages 85–88; volume 22, pages 198–199)

By G. L. van Eyndhoven and H. Bruce Boudreaux

With respect to proposals concerning the name *Acarus telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, we, after consultation with Dr. G. O. Evans and other interested acarologists, agree that the problem may best be solved by the Commission taking the following action:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Acarus telarius*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) use its plenary powers to nullify the neotype designations for *Acarus telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, made by Boudreaux and Dosse, 1964, and by van Eyndhoven, 1963;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(*a*) *tiliarium* J. Hermann, 1804, as published in the binomen *Trombidium tiliarium*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1964 [the linden mite living on *Tilia*];

(*b*) *urticae* Koch, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tetranychus urticae*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1964.

We recommend that no immediate action be taken on the name for the carmine mite defined by Boudreaux & Dosse (= "T. telarius" = *T. cinnabarinus* Boisduval) because at this moment it is apparently a complex which must receive further study before any designation of a neotype can be made.

THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *POEKILOCERUS* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1831, AND *ZONOCERUS* STÅL, 1873 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA, PYRGOMORPHIDAE) AND REVISED PROPOSALS IN RESPECT OF ASSOCIATED FAMILY-GROUP NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1650

By D. Keith McE. Kevan (*Dept. of Entomology and Lyman Entomological Museum, McGill University, Macdonald College, P.Q., Canada*)

The genus *Poekilocerus* was erected by Audinet-Serville (1831 : 275) to contain *Acrydium sanguinolentum* De Geer, 1773, and two new species, *roseipennis* and *sonneratii*. The last was soon synonymized with *Gryllus pictus* Fabricius, 1775 (Audinet-Serville, 1838). The other two were synonymized by Stål (1873b) with *Gryllus* (*Locusta*) *variegatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Gryllus elegans* Thunberg, 1815, respectively, and so were removed to his recently erected genus, *Zonocerus*, Originally, Stål (1873a : 51) included only *elegans* and *Gryllus laevis* Thunberg, 1824, in *Zonocerus*, but the latter also proved to be a subjective synonym of *variegatus* (see Stål, 1873b; Kevan, 1963). Only *sonneratii* (i.e. *pictus*), out of the three originally included species, was thus left in *Poekilocerus* and Kirby (1910 : 317) designated this as the type-species of the genus. On the basis of this designation, Kevan (1964), in establishing certain family-group names, made a submission to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place *Poekilocerus* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with *sonneratii* (=*pictus*) as the type-species. Kirby (1910 : 315) also designated *elegans* as the type-species of *Zonocerus*, there having previously been no such designation, and this is now generally accepted.

2. Prior to Bolívar's (1884) monograph of the Pyrgomorphidae, there was some confusion in the literature concerning the species that were assigned to *Poekilocerus* (correctly spelt or emended) and *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815 (or its synonym, *Petasia* Audinet-Serville, 1831, *nec* Stephens, 1828), but subsequent authors have tacitly accepted the interpretations of Stål (1873b), Bolívar (1884) and Kirby (1910) regarding these genera and *Zonocerus*. Apart from some synonymy at the species level, the nomenclature of *Poekilocerus* and *Zonocerus* has remained more or less stable for many decades, and, although this has not been the case with *Dictyophorus* (which also has a bearing on the present discussion), the past tangle in respect of that genus has now been unravelled (Kevan, 1953, 1964).

3. Both *Poekilocerus* and *Zonocerus* are of economic importance, and upon both there is extensive literature on many aspects of their biology; *Poekilocerus pictus*, also, is commonly used as class material in Indian and Pakistani universities. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that a serious problem concerning the names of these two genera has now presented itself, as a result of the fact that all previous authors have overlooked an early type-species designation for *Poekilocerus* that is at variance with accepted nomenclatorial practice. Chenu and Desmarest (1859 : 75), in referring to the genus " *Dyctiophorus*

[error for *Dictyophorus*], Thunb., ou *Poekilocerus*, Serv.", state " le type est *Acrydium sanguinolentum* de Geer du Sénégal " [i.e. *Zonocerus variegatus* (Linnaeus)].

4. It will be noted that Chenu and Desmarest (1859), contrary to virtually all other authors, follow Brullé (1835) and Blanchard (1840) in regarding *Poekilocerus* as a synonym of *Dictyophorus*. It might be construed, therefore, that they designated *A. sanguinolentum* as the type-species of the latter genus as much as of the former. This is not my interpretation of their text, but, in any event, no valid type-species designation for *Dictyophorus* occurred, for neither *sanguinolentum* nor any synonym was included in the genus when it was erected (or at any other time). The whole matter of the generic name *Dictyophorus* has already been dealt with, and *Gryllus spumans* Thunberg, 1787, established as its type-species (Kirby, 1902; Kevan, 1953, 1963, 1964).

5. Now, as stated above, *Acrydium sanguinolentum* was originally included by Audinet-Serville (1831) in *Poekilocerus*, and, as there was no previous type-species designation nor any other form of type selection for the genus, that of Chenu and Desmarest (1859) would seem to be valid. If this were accepted, however, Kirby's (1910) type-species selection and Kevan's (1964) submission in respect of *Poekilocerus* would be invalidated. More important, however, would be the complete upset in the established nomenclature of two of the best known genera of Pyrgomorphidae. *Zonocerus* would fall in favour of *Poekilocerus*, and the species currently placed in the latter would be left entirely without an available generic name. Chaos would result. Also, as *Zonocerus* belongs to the tribe Phymateini, the vexed question of family-group names (see Kevan, 1964) would also have to be reopened. The Poekilocerini, as at present understood, would also be left without a name, whether or not the tribal name were applied to the present Phymateini. An additional source of confusion could also result in that the type-species of the taxon now called *Zonocerus* would, under the name *Poekilocerus*, change from *elegans* (Thunberg) to *variegatus* (Linnaeus).

6. It might be argued, not very convincingly, that Chenu and Desmarest (1859), because of their synonymic reference to *Dictyophorus*, did not, after all, properly designate a type-species for *Poekilocerus*. In the interest of stability in nomenclature, however, any doubts should be dispelled, and the following proposals are made for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831, made prior to the present Ruling, and having done so to designate *Gryllus pictus* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Zonocerus* Stål, 1873 (*Ofv.K.svensk. Vetensk.-Akad.Förh.* **30**(4) : 51) (gender: masculine), type-species, by designa-

tion by Kirby (1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 315), *Gryllus elegans* Thunberg, 1815, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the generic name *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **22** : 275) (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Gryllus pictus* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *elegans* Thunberg, 1815 (*Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 226), as published in the binomen *Gryllus elegans* (type-species of *Zonocerus* Stål, 1873);

(b) *variegatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 432, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta variegatus*;

(c) *pictus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 289), as published in the binomen *Gryllus pictus* (type-species of *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831).

7. As already noted, the question of the type-species of *Poekilocerus*, discussed above, resurrects also that of the family-group based upn it. Together with other proposals in respect of family-group names based upon *Pamphagus* and *Dictyophorus*, both of Thunberg, 1815, Kevan (1964) proposed that the name Pyrgomorphidae, as of Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, to replace the much older, synonymous, but little-used names Poekiloceridae and Phymateidae, both (emended) as of Burmeister, 1840. It was also proposed that family-group names based on the same generic names as the two last be retained for subordinate taxa in the sense of Bolívar (1884).

8. Since the intricacies of the situation have already been explained in detail (Kevan, 1964) there would be little point in recounting these, but some positive action would appear to be necessary as it seems that the International Commission has been unable to agree on a solution of some of the problems involved. A revised and simplified series of proposals in respect of the names discussed by Kevan (1964) is therefore presented here in order to overcome certain objections (none of which seem to have come from orthopterists) to the previous proposals. Application is therefore made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to act as follows:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to rule that PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, is to be given precedence over POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, and PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840, under any circumstances that lead to these names being regarded as synonymous and co-ordinate;

(b) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815, made prior to that by Kirby, 1910;

(2) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) PAMPHAGIDAE Burmeister, 1840 (*Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46) (type-genus *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815);

(b) PYRGOMORPHIDAE (correction of PYRGOMORPHIDEN) Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **24** : 225) (type-genus *Pyrgomorpha* Audinet-Serville, [1838]) (By a ruling under the plenary powers above, to be given precedence over POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, and PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840, under any circumstances that may lead to these names being regarded as synonymous and co-ordinate);

(c) POEKILOCLRIDAE (correction of POECILOCERIDAE) Burmeister, 1840 (*Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46) (type-genus, *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (not to be given precedence over PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874);

(d) PHYMATEIDAE (correction of PHYMATIDAE) Burmeister, 1840 (*Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46) (type-genus *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815) (not to be given precedence over PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874);

(e) DICTYOPHORINI Kirby, 1902 [Feb. 4] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1902** : 97) (type-genus *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815);

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815 (*Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 217, 260) (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910 (validated under the plenary powers above), *Gryllus Locusta elephas* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Pyrgomorpha* Audinet-Serville, [1838] (*Hist. nat. Inst. Orth.* : 583) (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Kirby (1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 324), *Truxalis rosea* Charpentier, 1825;

(c) *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815 (*Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 214, 216, 217) (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby (1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 312), *Gryllus Locusta morbillosus* Linnaeus, 1758;

(d) *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815 (*Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 214, 217, 258) (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby (1902, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1902** : 88), *Gryllus spumans* Thunberg, 1787;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *elephas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 431), as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta elephas* (type-species of *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815);

(b) *conicum* Olivier, 1791 (*Ency. méth.* **6** : 230), as published in the binomen *Acrydium conicum*:

(c) *morbillosus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 431) as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta morbillosus* (type-species of *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815);

(d) *spumans* Thunberg, 1787 (*Mus. Nat. Acad. Upsal.* **5** : 59) as published in the binomen *Gryllus spumans* (type-species of *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815);

(5) to place the family-group name PETASIAE Bolívar, 1884 (*An. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.* **13** : 21, 25, 471, 497) (type-genus *Petasia* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (invalid because the name of the type-genus is a junior homonym) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the generic name *Petasia* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **22** : 278) (a junior homonym of *Petasia* Stephens, 1828) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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REVIEW OF THE CASE CONCERNING THE GENERIC NAMES *PATANGA* UVAROV, 1923, AND *VALANGA* UVAROV, 1923 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA) Z.N.(S.) 1761

By R. V. Melville
(*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

I. *Introduction*

The documents in this case consist of an application by Dr. V. M. Dirsh for the determination of the type-species of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, under the plenary powers (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 235–8) and comments by 30 zoologists on it. Seven of these comments have been published (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 130–7, 275); the others do not make any specific proposals for action by the Commission, although their general sense is quite clear. The published proposals offer several alternative courses of action to the Commission. Although it would be possible to present these alternatives as a series of choices in a single Voting Paper to the Commission, it appears to me that their complexity is such that the Commission ought to have before it an expression of the general wish of the specialists involved before it takes a vote. The purpose of this paper is therefore to invite specialists to choose between the alternative solutions to a problem in which the choice depends on technical nomenclatural points. It is not difficult to understand, however, that the choice is basically (a) between the taxonomic and the applied approaches to the case and (b) between a complex and a direct method of approach. The history of the case is set out below.

2. Uvarov (1923a, p. 143) established a new genus *Valanga* with type-species by original designation (not, as stated by Dirsh, by subsequent selection by Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko, 1951) *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838; and a new genus *Patanga* with type-species by original designation *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. The former species was described and figured in Uvarov, 1923, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **12:** 351–2, text-fig. 8B and the latter in Uvarov, *ibid.:* 465–7, text-figs. 1C, 2d, 3d, 7b, 8A, 8B. Both species were treated in agreement with what was then and still remains current use.

3. In his application to the Commission, Dirsh announced the discovery in the Linnean Collection of " a female specimen which agrees fairly well with Linnaeus' description and bears the label ' succinctus ', probably in Linnaeus' handwriting. It is almost certain that this is the specimen described by Linnaeus and that it is actually the type of the species. For the sake of formality I herewith designate it as neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus 1763 ". This specimen, however, belongs, not to the species known as *succinctus* both before and since 1923, but to *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, the type-species of *Valanga*. Since the type-specimen of this latter species is lost, Dirsh designated as its neotype the Linnean specimen of *Gryllus succinctus*. He further found that the oldest name available for the species long known as *succinctus* was *Acridium assectator* Fischer de Waldheim, 1838, and proposed

that the plenary powers be used to make that the type-species of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923. He designated a neotype to replace the lost type of the species.

4. The position thus was that Dirsh had demonstrated that *Patanga* was a genus based on a misidentified type-species. Of the three possible methods provided to the Commission for dealing with such cases in Article 70a, he chose to propose the method laid down in Article 70a(i). The effect of this was to transfer the name *succinctus* from a species for which it had long been used, and which had become the type-species of *Patanga*, to a different species, long known as *nigricorne* Burmeister, the type-species of *Valanga*; and to give to the type-species of *Patanga* a name (*assectator*) that had never been used as the valid name of a taxon since its first publication.

5. Comments on Dirsh's paper have dealt with two aspects of his proposals. Nearly all draw attention to the undesirability of the kind of name-changing proposed, especially when it affects the type-species of genera. They also point out that both the species concerned are of great economic importance in the countries surrounding the Bay of Bengal and in South-East Asia, being cited under their familiar names in numerous reports by economic entomologists, pest control officers and their clients every year. They therefore urge that some means be found of preserving the names *succincta* and *nigricorne* in their accustomed senses, but they are not unanimous in the means suggested. The second aspect concerns the manner in which neotypes have been designated in this case: here again, various proposals are put forward.

II. *The Avoidance of Name-Changing*

6. Two methods have been suggested for stabilizing the specific names. One proposes the suppression of the Linnean specimen (which is a female; in this group it is preferable for nominal species to be based on male type-specimens) and the designation of a suitable neotype. The other proposes the suppression of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, and all subsequent usages prior to Uvarov, 1923, so as to validate the name with that author and date; this involves in addition the suppression of *assectator* and four other names (*fusilinea*, *inficita*, *rubescens* and *elongatum*, all of Walker, 1870). There is also a proposal to accept *assectator* as the name for the type-species of *Patanga*.

7. Dr. Key (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 130) at first suggested the suppression of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, and the designation of *assectator* as the type-species of *Patanga*; that name would be placed on the Official List together with *nigricorne* as the name of the type-species of *Valanga*. Later, however, in a letter dated 1 March 1967, he withdrew these proposals in favour of those put forward by Dr. Kevan (: 131), which were to designate Dirsh's neotype of *Acridium assectator* Fischer de Waldheim, 1833, as neotype of *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. This procedure, which both Dr. Key and Dr. Kevan describe as " questionable ", is in fact agreed by both of them to be the simplest and most direct means of ensuring that both *succincta* and *nigricorne* continue to be used in their accustomed senses. Both agree that the practical considerations should outweigh the procedural ones and that, even if *assectator* must be accepted as the type-species of *Patanga*, *succincta* must by all means be prevented from becoming the type-species of *Valanga*.

8. Sir Boris Uvarov (: 132) proposed the suppression of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 and all subsequent usages prior to his own work of 1923, and of *assectator* and the four names proposed by Walker, 1870, mentioned in paragraph 6 above, so as to validate the name " *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923 ". Dr. Sabrosky (: 136) recommended the acceptance of *assectator* as the type-species of *Patanga* and of the remaining proposals of Dirsh's original paper (including the transfer of *succincta* from *Patanga* to *Valanga*). Professor Mayr (: 275) suggested either acceptance of the Kevan-Key proposal to designate Dirsh's neotype of *assectator* as the neotype of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, or, alternatively, the suppression of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. Dr. Dirsh, in a letter dated 17 March 1967, was prepared to agree to the suppression of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, in favour of *assectator*, but not to the wholesale suppression of names needed to validate *succincta* Uvarov, 1923. He suggested that if *assectator* is not acceptable, then *fusilinea* Walker, 1870, be accepted as the type-species of *Patanga*.

9. Of the 24 other comments received, one, from a zoologist who did not wish his name to be published, favoured the validation of *succincta* Uvarov, 1923. The other 23 all pleaded, some of them in the most earnest and heartfelt language, for the stabilization of *succincta* and *nigricorne* in their accepted senses, without saying in detail how this should be achieved. They are: Dr. Y. Ramchandra Rao (*Bull.* **24** : 135); H. T. Pagden (*Penang, Malaysia*); Dr. M. L Roonwal and Dr. K. N. Katiyar (*University of Jodhpur, India*); Miss Moh Leng Kok (*College of Agriculture, Selangor, Malaysia*); Dr. G. Bey-Bienko (*Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*); Dr. A. P. Kapur (*Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta*); Dr. P. N. Chatterjee (*Forest Entomologist, Dehra Dun, India*); Dr. A. Newsam and B. Sripathi Rao (*Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*); Dr. J. A. Bullock (*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*); and Drs. G. Ashall, F. T. Bullen, P. T. Haskell, C. F. Hemming, D. Hollis, J. E. Moorhouse, G. Popov, M. J. Richards, J. Roffey, P. M. Symmons, Z. Waloff and K. Wardhaugh (*Locust Research Centre, London*). These comments come from academic workers, from workers in a variety of applied fields, and from a number of different countries. They show the importance of the practical aspects of the case.

III. *The Types of the Species*

10. Dr. Dirsh designated the Linnean specimen (a female) both as neotype of *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* and as " male neotype " of *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838—an inconsistency that was pointed out by Uvarov (*Bull.* **24** : 132). Key (: 131), Uvarov (: 132) and Sabrosky (: 136) all say that, if the Linnean specimen is truly original, it can be the holotype, but not the neotype of *succinctus*. Mayr (: 275) drew attention to the fact, discussed by many authorities in the subject, that Linnaeus had no idea of the modern concept of types as name-bearers, implying that his specimens are not always of indisputably original status (there is, however, no objective test whereby it can be determined in every case whether a specimen in the Linnean collection is one originally used by Linnaeus, or whether it had been substituted by him or by another). Dirsh's designation of a neotype for *succinctus* is claimed to be invalid under Article 75

for two reasons: first, because a holotype exists (but if this is accepted, the name has to be transferred from the type-species of *Patanga* to the type-species of *Valanga*) and secondly because no confusion exists about the interpretation of the name. Willemse (: 136) says that no confusion exists about the interpretation of either *succincta* or *nigricorne*. Uvarov, in following up the logic of his proposal to validate the name *succincta* as from his own work of 1923, selected a lectotype for this species and designated a different neotype for *nigricorne* from the one designated by Dirsh. Kevan (: 131), followed by Key, proposed to designate Dirsh's male neotype of *assectator* as the neotype of *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. Willemse held that all the type-designation of earlier contributors to the case were not only invalid but premature, since exhaustive revisory work has still to be done on both genera involved, especially on *Valanga*.

11. There seems to be some confusion of thought in the minds of those, for example Dr. Sabrosky and Dr. Willemse, who claim that there is no justification under Article 75 for the designation of neotypes in this case on the ground that no confusion exists about the use of the specific names *succincta* and *nigricorne*. It is true that no such confusion existed prior to Dirsh's application. Dirsh, however, not only showed that *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, is based on a misidentified type-species, so that the intervention of the Commission using its plenary powers is obligatory, but also made it clear by implication that *succincta* can only be conserved in its accustomed sense by the suppression (under the plenary powers) of the Linnean holotype (no objective grounds having been shown for regarding the Linnean specimen in any other light) and by the designation of a neotype. On the other hand, the criticisms levelled at the designations of neotypes for *assectator* and *nigricorne* are justified; for the first has never been used as a valid name between 1846 and the opening of the present case, and no confusion exists about the interpretation of the second.

12. Uvarov's proposal to validate *succincta* as from Uvarov, 1923, offers a solution that can only be attained by accepting the fiction that such a nominal species as " *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923 " exists and by extensive suppression of names and Willemse has pointed out the undesirability of this course in the present state of knowledge.

13. To sum up, three possible courses of action have been proposed to the Commission in this case. These are (a) Dr. Dirsh's original proposals, (b) the use of the plenary powers to the extent necessary to validate *succincta* as from Linnaeus, 1763, and (c) the validation of *succincta* as from Uvarov, 1923. In applying Article 70 to the case, the Commission will be concerned to designate " whichever species will in its judgment best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature ". Specialists interested in the case are asked to write to me indicating their preference for one of the three alternatives set out below.

ALTERNATIVE A

(See Dirsh, 1966, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 235–8 with editorial corrections by Sabrosky, *ibid.*, **24** : 136).

ALTERNATIVE B

The Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-specimens

for the nominal species *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, hitherto made and to designate as neotype of that species the specimen described and figured by Dirsh, 1966, p. 236, pl. 2, figs. 1–7.

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(i) *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as defined in (1) above;

(ii) *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838.

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(i) *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta succinctus*, and as defined in (1) above (type-species, by original designation, of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923);

(ii) *nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Acridium nigricorne* (type-species, by original designation, of *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923).

ALTERNATIVE C

The Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to suppress the specific name *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta succinctus*, and all subsequent uses of the name before that of Uvarov, 1923, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *assectator* Fischer de Waldeheim, 1833, as published in the binomen *Acridium assectator*;

(ii) *fusilinea* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Cyrtacanthacris fusilinea*;

(iii) *inficita* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Cyrtacanthacris inficita*;

(iv) *rubescens* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Acridium rubescens*;

(v) *elongatum* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Acridium elongatum*;

(c) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, made prior to the ruling now requested and to designate *succincta* Uvarov, 1923, as published in the binomen *Patanga succincta*, as the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(a) *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above, *Patanga succincta* Uvarov;

(b) *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender: feminine), type-species by original designation, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *succincta* Uvarov, 1923, as published in the binomen *Patanga succincta* (type-species under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923);

(b) *nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Acridium nigricorne* (type-species, by original designation, of *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the six specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) and (b) above.

14. Two side-issues have been raised during the discussion of this case. Dr. Key (*Bull.* **24** : 132) asks for a ruling on the authorship of the names published in Linnaeus's ' Centuria Insectorum ' (*Amoen. Acad.* **6**). This paper was presented for public discussion and defended by Boas Johansson, a pupil of Linnaeus, under Linnaeus's chairmanship, and the question is, which of them should be regarded as the author of the names? The names are attributed to Linnaeus by Sherborn (*Index Animalium*) and the authorship of the work is attributed to him by B. B. Woodward (*Cat. Lib. B.M.N.H.*, **2** : 935, 1904; **3** : 1145, 1910) and by B. H. Soulsby (*Cat. Works Linnaeus*, etc.; 1933, p. 101 (no. 1307), p. 142 (no. 2251)). Zoologists have attributed the names to Linnaeus and the Scandinavian authorities on Linnaeana regard him as the author of the work. Even if thorough research into all the circumstances were to show that Johansson ought to have the credit of publishing the work, standard authorities, and the interest of stability and uniformity of zoological nomenclature all lead to the conclusion that the Commission should regard Linnaeus as the author of the names. The Commission is therefore invited to add the title of the work to the Official List of Works in Zoological Nomenclature with an endorsement to that effect.

15. The second issue concerns the relative status of descriptions and type-specimens in determining the application of a name. The Commission has been asked to prepare a Declaration clarifying Article 61 on this point. The matter will accordingly be taken up through the Council of the Commission as soon as possible.

APPLICATION FOR THE REJECTION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES OF THE PAMPHLET ATTRIBUTED TO JACOB HUEBNER AND ENTITLED *DER SCHMETTERLINGE LEPIDOPTERA LINNAEI EUROPÄISCHES HEER* PRINTED CIRCA 1790–1793. Z.N.(S.) 1867

By N. D. Riley and L. G. Higgins

The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(a) to rule that the anonymous pamphlet entitled *Der Schmetterlinge Lepidoptera Linnaei europäisches Heer*, and presumed to have been printed about 1790–1793, was not published within the meaning of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1964 edition, Articles 8 and 9, and to place it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature; or alternatively to suppress it under the plenary powers.

(b) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the following ten specific names which appeared in print for the first time in the pamphlet alluded to in (a) above, namely;
on page 4: *Papilio mysia*
on page 6: *Papilio porrima*
on page 9: *Papilio psyche; Papilio bryce*
on page 10: *Papilio cleo; Papilio dorion; Papilio demophile*
on page 14: *Papilio bryoniae*
on page 15: *Papilio alchymillae; Papilio hibiscae.*

2. In order to facilitate consideration of this application we reproduce (pls. 1–15) in facsimile all sixteen pages of the copy of the pamphlet now in the possession of the Royal Entomological Society of London, by permission of the Council of that Society, to whom we are accordingly indebted. It was on this copy that Hemming (*Hübner* **1** : 61) based his statement that this "is a well-worn and much used copy, which is certainly not a mere proof." A glance at the half-title page, which shows two manuscript additions and one correction, renders this assertion, to our way of thinking, wholly nugatory. The manuscript annotations throughout the remaining pages consist of two parallel series of handwritten numerals on the left of each page which tie in to some extent, though seldom exactly, with the plate and figure numbers in Huebner's *Sammlung europäischer Schmetterlinge*, the butterfly plates of which began to appear very late in 1799 (Hemming l.c. p. 223).

3. A second copy of the pamphlet was presented to the Library of the Entomological Department of the British Museum in 1934 by C. Davies Sherborn. Bound with it is a MS note by Sherborn which reads: "This proof of Huebner's was found among Herrich-Schaeffer's papers by Herr J. R. Loewe and by him given to me. The only other copy known was among Huebner's own papers and is in Loewe's possession. Ap. 10.1934. C. Davies Sherborn." This copy is devoid of manuscript annotations of any kind, but is badly creased

from folding. It must be the copy of which Hemming wrote "one other copy . . . is in existence" for we have been unable to find any clue to the existence of any copies other than this and the one referred to above. The copy "in the possession of Loewe" is the one we reproduce in facsimile here.

4. We have been unable to find any positive evidence at all, in support of Hemming's assertion, that this pamphlet was published in the sense of Articles 8 and 9 of the *Code*. Frequent sales lists, i.e. price lists of works offered for sale, were issued by Huebner, and later by Geyer and Herrich-Schaeffer, listing Huebner's publications. Hemming reproduced in facsimile 13 such lists issued between 1796 and 1834. Lists of Huebner's collected works were published by Herrich-Schaeffer in 1843 (*Stett. ent. Ztg.* **4** : 32) and by Hagen in 1862 (*Bibl. Ent.* **1** : 387). The pamphlet under discussion, like the *Tentamen* and the *Erste Zuträge*, both already suppressed by the Commission, figures in none of these lists, nor is there any reference to it in any of Huebner's surviving manuscripts. References to published entomological works often appeared in contemporary literature of those days, either as editorial notes, as critical reviews, or in the extensive synonymic details contained in larger works. Ochsenheimer, a particularly devoted exponent of Huebner's work, makes no mention of the pamphlet. Extensive search elsewhere has failed to reveal any reference to it either in an editorial note or in any of the standard works available about that date. Internal evidence of some importance can be derived from the pamphlet itself; it bears no statement as to authorship or date and place of issue, whereas all Huebner's known publications bear all these particulars.

5. The treatment accorded to this pamphlet by Huebner himself in his own subsequent publications is, in our opinion, very relevant to the issue. Nowhere have we found in his writings any reference to it. However, there are references to some of the specific names in the *Verzeichniss* and in the *Sammlung europäischer Schmetterlinge*. Four of these names, *mysia*, *cleo*, *dorion* and *demophile*, can be ignored because, even if available as from the pamphlet, they would be invalid as junior synonyms of older names. The other six, which if available would supplant familiar current names are:

(i) *porrima*. Not mentioned in either work.

(ii) *psyche*. Illustrated in the *Sammlung* (Pap. 44, figs 198, 199) without attribution of authorship. Mentioned in the *Verzeichniss* (p. 60) again without stated authorship.

(iii) *bryce*. Illustrated in the *Sammlung* (Pap. 33, figs 149, 150) without attribution of authorship. Mentioned in the *Verzeichniss* (p. 57) and attributed to Huebner in *Sammlung* (Pap. 724–727). Figures 149, 150 of the *Sammlung* are here attributed to *cordula* Fabricius.

(iv) *bryoniae*. Referred to in the *Sammlung* 1 : 62, no 4 nota) without attribution of authorship. Mentioned in the *Verzeichniss* (p. 93) without author but with a reference to figures (Pap. 664, 665, 407) in the *Sammlung*.

(v) *alchymillae*. Not mentioned in either work. The species, however, is named *altheae* in both works, the name dating from the *Sammlung* [1800–1803] Pap. 90, figs 452, 453.

(vi) *hibiscae*. Not mentioned in either work. The species was figured and named *sao* by Huebner in the *Sammlung* (Pap. 93, fig. 471, 472), but called *sertorius* Hoffmannsegg in the *Verzeichniss* (p. 109), *sao* Huebner being an invalid homonym.

There is thus no indication in the case of any one of these six names that Huebner regarded it as having been 'published' in the pamphlet under discussion.

6. As stated above (par. 4), the pamphlet is not dated. However its date can be established within limits by examination of the dates, when known, of the figures in other publications to which references are made in the pamphlet. This analysis was undertaken by Hemming, who concluded (*Hübner* **1** : 61) that it must have been printed between 1790 and 1793. His attribution of these 'first and last' dates depends upon references to two of Esper's plates in *Die Schmetterlinge*, namely:

(i) Plate XCIV, dated 1790 by Sherborn (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) **7** : 137) of which fig. 5, *telephii*, is synonymised with *Papilio battus* of the pamphlet (p. 11).

(ii) Plate XCV, dated 1793 by Sherborn (l.c.) to which, as to all the later plates of Esper, no references at all occur.

The conclusion based by Hemming on the consideration of these plates is supported, in so far as the earlier date (1790) is concerned, by references in the pamphlet to parts of Vol 2 of Heubner's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Schmetterlinge*, all of which are known to have been published in 1790.

However, although we accept these dates for present purposes, it is easy to think of other explanations. The manuscript of the pamphlet may have been completed some time before it was printed; Esper's plate 94 could have been published some time before the author saw it; or the author of the pamphlet may not have considered that any reference to plate 95 and later plates was required.

7. Hemming has already shewn (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. London* **5** : 121 and 1937 *Huebner* **1** : 64) what effect acceptance of this pamphlet as an available published work dating from 1790–1793 would have upon the current nomenclature of the European Rhopalocera. It is unnecessary to repeat his findings, but, summarized, they would entail the following changes:

Current name of species	Name if pamphlet accepted, all dated [1790–1793]
Melanargia occitanica Esper 1793	*Melanargia psyche* Huebner
Satyrus ferula Fabricius 1790	*Satyrus bryce* Huebner
Araschnia levana f. *porima* Ochsenheimer 1807	*Araschnia levana* f. *porrima* Huebner
Pieris bryoniae Huebner, 1805	*Pieris bryoniae* Huebner
Carcharodus altheae Huebner 1803	*Carcharodus alchymillae* Huebner
Spialia sertorius Hoffmannsegg 1804	*Spialia hibiscae* Huebner

The other four names, *mysia*, *cleo*, *dorion* and *demophile*, present no threat to current nomenclature for the reason given in para. 5 above.

8. We have found no reference to any of the names listed in paragraph 1(b) above, and attributed to Huebner with the date 1790–1793, or thereabouts,

in the published work of any author between 1790 and the date of their introduction by Hemming in 1936.

9. Turning now to the question of the extent to which these names have been introduced into the literature on the European Rhopalocera since their introduction by Hemming in 1936, we find that they have been accorded a very mixed reception.

(i) Verity, R. *Farfalle d'Italia.*

1940 **1** : 19

'*Reverdinus alchymillae* Hübner, Der Schmett. Lep. Linn. p. 15. 1790–1793 '.

After a general discussion of the synonymy of this species Verity continues: ' Però, lo stesso Hemming scopriva, più tardi (*Proc. Ent. Soc. London*, 1936, taxon. p. 124) che Hübner aveva già dato il nome di *alchymillae* alla stessa species, in un suo lavoro precedente, molto poco conosciuto e quindi ignorato di tutte le epoche, e che codesto era il nome veramente valido '.

1940 **1** : 74

' *Spialia hibiscae* Hübner, Der Schmett. Lep. Linn. p. 151 '.

In this case Verity makes no comment of a nomenclatural nature, but only on Hemming's conclusion as to the probable type locality of the species.

1953 **5** : 53

'*Agapetes psyche* Hübner, Der Schmett. Lep. Linn. p. 9 '.

After discussing various names that had been bestowed upon this species at different times, Verity continues: ' L'ultima è stata la scoperta fatta da Hemming del catalogo di Hübner, sopraccitato, del 1790–3, che anticipa molto diversi dei suoi nomi, fra cui questo di *psyche:* vedi Proc. Ent. Soc. London, 1936, p. 121; alcuni però negano la validità di quella pubblicazione, in quanto ha avuto pochissima diffusione: Evans Entomologist, 1947, 167.

1953 **5** : 275

'*Satyrus bryce* Hübner, Der Schmett. Lep. Linn. p. 9 '.

' Hemming (l.c.) ha rilevato come il nome di *bryce* sia stato eretto in modo perfettamente valido fin dal 1790–3 '.

(ii) Verity. 1947–1952. Variations geographiques . . . Papillons diurnes France. *Rev. Fr. Lep.* Supplement.

1947, p. 12: '*Carcharodus alchymillae* Hüb.'

p. 34: '*Spialia hibiscae* Hüb.'

Both used on the authority of Hemming's 1936 paper.

1952, p. 411: '*Araschnia levana* f. *porrima.*'

In this case Verity writes ' Hemming . . . a relevé que ce nom a été publié la première fois comme *porrima* (deux r) par Hübner . . . 1790–3; '*porrima*' donc doit remplacer *porima* Ochsenheimer '

p. 447: '*Agapetes psyche* Hüb.'

On authority of Hemming's paper.

(iii) Lempke. 1936–1953. *Cat. nederl. Macrolep.*
This is a work running to 314 pages published in parts in *Tijdsk. ent.* Only one entry is of interest.
1953, p. 244: '*Spialia sertoria* ssp. *hibiscae* Hemming 1936'.
Lempke clearly rejects Hemming's acceptance of the pamphlet, and attributes *hibiscae* to him.

(iv) Picard. 1947. Notes sur les Hesperiidae des régions paléarctiques. *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **52** : 129.
A careful revisional work, taking into account among other things "des modifications nominales imposées par les récents travaux de F. Hemming". Refers to:
p. 130. '*Reverdinus alchymillae* Hübn. (= *altheae* Hübn.)'
p. 132. '*Spialia hibiscae* Hübn. (= *sao* Hübn. = *sertorius*.)'

(v) Evans. 1947. The correct name for *Spialia sertorius* Hoffmannsegg (Lep. Hesperiidae). *Entomologist* **80** : 167. Evans concludes a forthright condemnation of Hemming's assertion with the following statement: "The anonymity of the paper, its absence from all Hübner's sale catalogues, and the rejection by Hübner himself of the name *hibiscae* in favour of *sertorius*, all indicate that Sherborn's opinion, and not Hemming's, is the correct one, and *hibiscae* Hemming, 1936, should be placed as a synonym of *Spialia sertorius* Hoffmannsegg. The same remarks apply to *alchymillae* Hemming, 1936, which should be placed as a synonym of *Carcharodus floccifera* Zeller, 1847 . . ."

(vi) Schwarz. 1948–9. *Motyli.* (Butterflies of Czeckoslovakia). None of the disputed names is mentioned.

(vii) Bernardi, Herbulot and Picard. 1948–1952. Liste Rhopalocera France. *Rev. Fr. Lep.* 11–13. The list is a complete one drawn up in conformity with the Rules of zoological nomenclature as they then existed, and appeared in 3 parts, the names under discussion occurring on the following pages:
1948, p. 378. '*alchymillae* Hemming, Hübner in litt, 1936'. As a synonym of *Reverdinus floccifera* Zeller.
p. 379. '*hibiscae* Hemming, Hübner in litt. 1936'.
As a synonym of *Spialia sertorius* Hoffmannsegg.
1950, p. 330. Under *Araschnia levana* there is no reference to '*porrima*' or *porima*.
1952, p. 241. '*Agapetes psyche* Hübner, 1790–1793 (= *occitanica* . . .)'
p. 242. '*Satyrus bryce* Hübner, 1790–1793 (= *cordula* . . .)'
The part published in 1952 was under the authorship of Bernardi and de Lesse, and shows a complete volte face, but no justification is offered.

(viii) Evans. 1949. *Cat. Hesp. Europe, Asia and Australia.*
Treats the two Hesperid names in accordance with his opinions set out in (v) above:
p. 178 lists '*hibiscae* Hemming 1936' as a synonym of *Spialia sertorius* Hoffmannsegg 1936.

p. 173 lists '*alchymillae* Hemming 1936' as a synonym of *Carcharodus floccifera* Zeller.

(ix) Kaufman. 1951. Hesperiidae der Schweiz. *Mitt. schw. ent. Ges.* **24.**
Uses the two Hesperid names as subspecific names and attributes both to Hemming:
p. 336 '*R. floccifer alchymillae* Hemming 1936'.
p. 362 '*S. sertoria hibiscae* Hemming 1936'.

(x) Bergmann. 1952. *Die Grossschmetterlinge Mitteldeutschland.*
Only three of the species concerned occur within the area covered by this work. No reference is made under any one of them to the names under discussion.

(xi) Alberti, in a short revision of the genus *Carcharodus* (1951, *Z. Lep.* 3 : 105), which includes '*alchymillae*' makes no reference to the name.

(xii) Forster and Wohlfahrt. 1955. *Die Schmetterling Mitteleuropas.*
Only one of the names under discussion is mentioned namely '*hibiscae* Hübn.' which is listed under *Spialia sertorius* as a synonym.

(xiii) Hruby. 1964. *Prodromus Lep. Slovaciae.*
Three of the species concerned are listed, *Araschnia levana* (p. 834), *Carcharodus floccifera* (p. 860) and *Spialia sertorius* (p. 862, as *Pyrgus sertorius*). In no case is any mention made of the names in the Hübnerian pamphlet.

(xiv) Agenjo. 1965. In a paper on the vernacular names of the Spanish butterflies (*Graellsia* **20** : 160 et seq.) the author uses '*Carcharodus alchymillae*' (p. 169) and '*Satyrus bryce*' (p. 180) attributing both to Hübner, without date or reference.

(xv) Niculescu. 1965. *Fauna R. P. Romania.*
Only one volume on Rhopalocera in this series has so far appeared, that dealing with the family Nymphalidae. The account of *Araschnia levana* (p. 197) includes no reference to '*porrima*'.

(xvi) Bretherton. 1966. Distribution List of the Rhopalocera of W & S Europe. *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.* **17.**
Uses '*psyche* Hb.' (p. 33), '*bryce* Hb.' (p. 37) and '*alchymillae* Hb.' (p. 5) as valid names, but '*hibiscae* Hb.' (p. 9) only as a synonym of *sertorius* Hoffmannsegg.

10. At this distance in time it is impossible to know what was the object in printing this pamphlet. Hemming surmised that it was the first part of a world list of Lepidoptera, in spite of the fact that the half-title clearly restricts it to the European Lepidoptera. We consider, as Sherborn believed, that it was a proof, or possibly, since Huebner was his own publisher, a set of specimen pages of a projected work which he circulated to his public, just as other publishers do to this day. We are strengthened in this view by the reference that Huebner himself makes to the *Tentamen*, in the preface to his *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge*, which clearly shows that at that date (August 1806) this was his practice. We believe that this pamphlet, the *Erste Zütrage* and the *Tentamen* were all specimen pages of this kind and not publications.

11. To sum up, we have found no evidence in support of Hemming's assertion that the pamphlet under discussion was published in the sense of

Articles 8 and 9 of the *Code*. Such evidence as we have been able to produce, though admittedly all negative, is contrary to his assertion: the pamphlet was completely ignored, even by Huebner himself, until introduced by Hemming in 1936. Although acceptance of this pamphlet as 'published' threatens only six specific names, and no generic names, uncertainty and confusion is already apparent, as a result of Hemming's action, in the literature of the European Rhopalocera, an extremely popular Sub-order of insects, and should be removed. Accordingly we invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to accept our application and to take the action we request in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) above, or alternatively to suppress Hübner's pamphlet under the plenary powers.

DER

SCHMETTERLINGE HEERES

LEPIDOPTERA

LINNEI,

EUROPÄISCHES HEER

ROYAL
ENTOMOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF
LONDON

I. HORDE.

PAPILIONES; *FALTER.*

Dieſe Horde zeigt die gröſte Aehnlichkeit mit den Afternymphen; aus dieſem Grunde macht ſie hier den Anfang. Der Unterſchied, welcher inzwiſchen am deutlichſten hervorleuchtet, iſt: daſs die Falter ſtatt dem Zangengebiſs einen Sauger haben.

1. ROTTE.

NYMPHALES; *NYMPHEN.*

Ihr Hauptkennzeichen findet man an dem erſten Paar Füſse, welches gegen die folgende zwei Paare ſehr klein iſt und ſcheinbar nicht als Füſſe von ihnen gebraucht werden können.

A. VARIEGATI; *BUNTE.*

Die Falter dieſer Familie haben Fühler, welche fadenförmig und am Ende kolbicht ſind; ihre Flügel ſind rund, faſt glatt geränder. Sie ſind alle, jedoch in verſchiedenen Nüancen, gelb gefärbt und ſchwarz gezeichnet.

1	Maturna L. *Cynthia S.*	Eſp. Schmett. Falt. XXXVII. 2. a. b. c.
2	Myſia. *Cynthia F.*	- - - 3. u. LX. 1.
3	Lye. B *Maturna S.*	- - XVI. 2. u. LXI. 3.
4	Delia. S. *Piloſella E.*	- - XXV. 2. u. XLVII. 2. 3.
5	Cinxia. L.	- - XLVI. 2. a. b.
6	Trivia. S. *Iphigenia E.*	- - LXXVII. 1. 2.
7	Pyronia.	
8	Phoebe S. *Coüythallia E.*	Kn. Beitr. z. Inſ. G. 3. St. VI. 4. 5
9	Athalia. E. *Maturna F.*	Beitr. z. G. d. Schm. 2 Bd 2. Th. IV. W. 2.
10	Corythalia.	- - III. S. 1. 2.
11	Dictynna. S.	Eſp. Schm. Fal. XLVIII. 2 a. b.
12	Lucina. L.	- - - XVI. 1.

Von Pyronia und Corythalia kenne ich nur das erſte Geſchlecht. Ich bin daher nicht im Stande ihre Gattungsrechte zu behaupten.

B. PHALERATI; *GESCHMÜKTE.*

Dieſe Falter haben mit Obigen groſſe Aehnlichkeit; aber ihre Flügel ſind etwas geſchweift und ſtärker gezähnt; auch unterſcheiden ſie ſich von jenen durch ihre Zeichnungen und Farben.

1	Hecate. S.	Eſp Schm. Fal. LXXVI. 3. a. b.
2	Daphne. S. *Ino. E.*	- - - - LXYVI. 1. a. b.

3	Chloris. E.	Esp. Schmett. Falt. XLIV. 3. u. LXXV. 4.
4	Diana. *Dia major. E.*	- - XCIII. 2. 3.
5	Amathusia. F.	- - LXXXVIII. 1. 2.
6	Dia. L.	- - XVI. 4. u. LXI. 2.
7	Pales. S.	- - LVI. 4.
8	Arsilache E.	- - — 5.
9	Euphrosyne. L.	- - XVIII. 3. u. XLI. 4.
10	Cybele.	Beitr. 2. G. d. Schm. 2 Bd. 1. Th. *I. A.* 1. 2.
11	Selene. S.	Esp. Schmett Falter. XXX. 1.
12	Thalia.	Beitr. 2. G. d. Schm. 2 Bd. 2 Th. *I. C.* 1. 2.
13	Aphirape.	
14	Lathona. L.	Esp. Schmett. Falt. XVIII. 2 u. XCI. 4.
15	Aglaja. L.	- - XVII. 3. u. LX. 2.
16	Adippe L.	- - XVIII. 1. u. XLIII. 2.
17	Pelopia.	- - LXXIV. 4. u. LXXV. 2.
18	Cleodoxa. *Niobe E.*	- - XVIII. 4. u. LXXIV. 3.
19	Niobe. L.	- - XXVI 4u. LXXVI. 2, b.
20	Laodice. F.	- - XCIII. 1.
21	Paphia. L.	- - XVII. 1 2.
22	Pandora. S. *Cynara F.*	- - LVIII 1. 2 u. LXXIII. 3.

Pales und Arsilache sind ohne Zweifel zwei verschiedene Arten. Die Erste zeigt sich in Oesterreich nicht selten; ist kleiner, dunkler gefärbt als Letztere und hat den Mittelpunkt auf den Unterflügeln nicht, den Arsilache beständig aufweist. Uiber dies ist Arsilache

um Braunſchweig zu finden, wo ſich noch keine Pales ſehen lieſse.

Cybele kenne ich nur im erſten Geſchlechte.

Adippe und Niobe ſind faſt gleich; doch in der Gröſse und in den Farben nicht übereinſtimmend. Lezterer fehlen auch die Silberflecken. Pelopia und Cleodoxa unterſcheiden ſich blos durch einen Punct, der bei Erſterer ſilbern, bei Lezterer aber ſchwarz iſt. Beide zeigen ſich ſowohl mit, als ohne Silberflecken.

C. UNDULATI; *GEWÆSSERTE.*

Die meiſte Falter dieſer Familie haben keulförmige Fühler und Flügel, welche ſehr auffallend ausgezackt ſind; ihre kleine Vorderfüſſe ſind mit langen Haaren beſezt. In ihren Farben und Zeichnungen ſind ſie von den Obern, wie auch unter ſich ſelbſt, ſehr verſchieden.

1	Cardui. L.	Röſ. Inſ. 1. Bd. X. 6. 7.
2	Atalanta. L.	- - VI. 6. 7.
3	Prorſa. L.	- - VIII. 6. 7.
4	Porrima.	- - Pap d'Europe LVI 8. bis a — d.
5	Levana. L.	Röſ. Inſ. 1. Bd. IX 5. 6.
6	Jo. L.	- - III. 4. 5.
7	Antiopa. L.	- - I. 5. 6.
8	Urticæ. L.	- - IV. 6. 7.
9	Xanthomelas. S.	Eſp. Schmett. Falt. LXIII. 4.

10	Polychloros. L.	Esp. Schmett. Fal. XIII. und LXXIII. 1. 2.
11	Valbum. S. *Lalbum E.*	- - LXII. 3. 2. b.
12	L album. *V album E.*	- - LII. 1.
13	C album. L.	Röf. Inf. 1. Bd. V. 5. 6.
14	Celtis. E.	Füeſ. Arch. IX. 1. 2. 3. u. XIV. k. l.

Porrima ſcheint doch wirklich eine beſondere Art zu ſein; weitere Erfahrungen werden entſcheiden.

D. FASCIATI; *GESTREIFTE*

Dieſe Falter haben, beſonders die zwei erſte Arten, ſehr unmerkbar geſchweifte Flügel; ihre Vorderfüſſe ſind nicht mit langen Haaren beſezt. Sie ſind ſehr dunkel gefarbt, noch durch Weis erhöht und ſchwarz gezeichnet.

1	Leucathoë L. *Aceris E.*	Esp. Schmett. Falt. LXXXI. 3. 4.
2	Lucilla S. *Camilla E.*	Beitr. 2. G. d. Schm. 2 B. 1. Th. II *F.* 1 2.
3	Sybilla. L.	- - 3. Thl. *B.* 1. 2.
4	Camilla S. *Lucilla E.*	Fües. Mag 1. Bd. II. 6. 7.
5	Populi. L.	Röf. Inf. 3. Bd. XXXIII. 1. 2.

E. MACULATI *GEFLECKTE.*

Dieſe ſind den leztern ſehr ähnlich; doch unterſcheiden ſie ſich durch ihre ſpielende Farben und Zeichnungen.

1	Iris. L.	Esp.Sch.Falt.XI.1. u.LXXI.4.
2	Ilia. S.	- - XI.2.u.XXXVII. 1.
3	Clytie. S.	Esp. Schmett. Falt XXV. 4. u. XLIII. 1.
4	Eos.	- - LXXI.2.3.

F. GEMMATI; *GEÆUGTE.*

Unter dieſen Faltern haben doch noch viele mit denen der vorigen Familie Aehnlichkeit; die lezte aber weichen ſehr weit von den erſten ab. Ihre Fühler ſind insgemein ſehr ſchwach, ihre Flügel ſind wenig geſchweift, bei einigen ſcheinen ſie ganz rund und ungezahnt zu ſein und ihre Vorderfüſſe ſind ſehr klein. Ihre Farben ſind meiſtens ſehr düſter und ihre eigene Zeichnungen ſind Augen ähnlich.

1	Proſerpina.S.*Circe F.*	Eſp Schmett.Fal XXXIX.2 u. XLII. 3.
2	Hermione L.	- - VIII. 3. u. LXX. 4.
3	Alcyone S.*Hermione L.*	- - VIII. 2.
4	Autonoë. F.	- - LXXXVI. 1. 2. 3.
5	Briſeis. L. *Janthe E.*	- - XXVI. 1. 2.
6	Phædra L. *Dryas E.*	- - VI. 1. u. XI. 1. 2.
7	Semele. L.	- - VIII. 1.
8	Fidia. L.	- - IL. 3. u. LII. 4.

(9)

9	Bryce.	Esp.Schmett.Falt.LXXXV. 4.
10	Actea. F.	- - LVII. 1. a. b.
11	Fauna L. *Arachne S.*	- - XXIX. 1. u. LXIII. 7.
12	Arethusa. S.	- - LXIX. 3. 4.
13	Herse. S. *Tithonius L.*	- - IX. 1. u. XXVIII. 3.
14	Ida F.	- - XCII. 2.
15	Eudora. F.	- - VL. 1. u. LXIX. 1. 2.
16	Janira. L *Jurtina S.*	- - X. 1. 2. u. LXXXII. 5.
17	Climene. F.	- - LXXXV. 1. 2. 3.
18	Pasiphæ. E *Salome F.*	- - LXVII. 4.
19	Polymeda. *Hypperanthus L.*	- - V. 1. u. LVII. 2. 3. 4.
20	Dejanira. L.	- - IX. 2.
21	Mæra. L.	- - VI. 2. u. LXVIII. 3.
22	Hiera.	- - LXVIII. 1. 2.
23	Megæra. L.	- - VI. 3. u. LXVIII. 4.
24	Aegeria L.	- - VII. 1.
25	Leucomelas. E.	- - LXXXI. 1. 2.
26	Galathea. L.	- - VII. 3. u. XXV. 1.
27	Lachesis.	Beitr. 2. G. d. Schm 2 Bd. 3. Thl. III. P. 1. 2.
28	Clotho. *Arge F.*	Esp. Schm. Falt. LXXXIV. 1. 2.
29	Psyche.	Pap. d'Europe. XXX. 60. e. f.
30	Arge. E.	Esp. Schmett. Falt. XXVII. 1. u. LXX. 1.
31	Phryne. E. *Phryneus F.*	- - LXXXIX. 3. 4.
32	Egea. B. *Epiphron K.*	- - LXXVIII. 2.
33	Oenie.	

34 Meduſa S. *Ligea E.* Eſp Schmett. Falt. VII. 2.
35 Aglauros. B. *Pollux E.* - - LXVII. 3.
36 Cleo. *Tyndarus E.* - - LXVII. 1.
37 Manto. S. *Erina F.* - - LXX. 2. 3.
38 Ligea S. *Alexis E.* - - XLIV. 1 2 u. LIV. 2.
39 Medea S. *Blandina. F.* - - XXV. 3. u. LXIII. 1.
40 Scæa.
41 Pyrrha. S. *Pronoë E.* Eſp. Schmett. Falt LIV. 1.
42 Demophile. *Davus F.* - - LIV. 3. u. LXXVIII. 3.
43 Iphis. S. *Hero F.* - - XXXV. 3. 4.
44 Nephele. B. *Pamphilus L.* - - XXI. 3. u. LXXVIII. 4.
45 Dorion. *Dorus.* - - LXXVIII. 1.
46 Arcania. B. *Arcanius L.* - - XXI. 4.
47 Hero. L. *Sabaus* F. - - XXII. 4.

Hiera iſt die Mittelart zwiſchen Mæra und Megæra und daher öfter für eine Ausart der Einen ſo wie der Andern ausgegeben worden.

II. ROTTE.

GENS. *VOLK.*

Die Falter dieſer Rotte haben drei paar ordentliche Füſſe, dadurch zeichnen ſie ſich von den vorhergehenden hauptſächlich aus.

A. ADOLESCENTES. *JÜNGLINGE.*

Dieſe Falter haben Augen, welche mit ſilberweiſſen Ringen umgeben ſind. Ihre Flü-

gel ſind meiſtens ungezähnt, bei Einigen geſchwänzt und ihre Vorderfüſſe noch ziemlich klein. Sie ſind ſehr voll und glänzend gefärbt; ihre Zeichnungen beſtehen gröſtentheils in Augenähnlichen Puncten.

1	Erebus K.	Kn.Beit.z.Inſ.G.2.St.VI.6.7.
2	Alcon. S.	Pap. d'Europe XL. 86. b.
3	Arion. L.	Eſp. Schmett.Falt.XX. 2.
4	Acis. S. *Argiolus E.*	- - XXI. 1. a. b.
5	Damaetas S. *Cyllarus. F.*	- - XXXIII. 1. 2.
6	Damon S. *Biton E.*	- - LXII. 4.
7	Argiolus L *Cleobis E.*	- - XL. 3 u. LIV. 4. a. b.
8	Alſus S. *Minimus. E.*	- - XXXIV 3.
9	Admetus. E.	- - LXXXII. 3.
10	Daphnis *& Endymion S.*	- - XLV. 2. u. LXII. 1.
11	Corrydon. L.	- - XXXIII 4. u. LXXXI. 1.
12	Dorylas S. *Hylas E.*	- - XXXIII. 3. u. XLV. 3.
13	Alexis. S. *Eumedon E.*	- - LII. 2. u. LV. 7.
14	Medon E.	- - XXXII. 1. u. LV. 4.
15	Adonis. S. *Bellargus. E.*	- - XXXII 3. u. LI. 3.
16	Ageſtis. S. *Icarus. E.*	- - XXXII. 4. u. LV. 5.
17	Ceronus. E.	- - XC. 2.
18	Leodorus E.	- - LXXX. 1. 2.
19	Battus S. *Telephii E.*	- - XLI. 2. u. XCIV. 5.

20	Hylas S. *Amphion E.*	Esp. Schmett. Falt. LIII. 1. u. LXXIX. 3.
21	Acgon S.	Bergstr. N.u.B. XLVII. 3 — 6.
22	Argus L.	Beitr. z. G. d. Schm. I. Bd. 1. Th. N. 3. a — d.
23	Optilete. E.	Kn. Beitr. z. Inf. G. I. St. V. 5. 6.
24	Amyntas. S. *Trefias. E.*	Esp. Schm. Falt. XXXIV. 1. 2. u. XLIX. 2.
25	Circe. S. *Phocas. E.*	- - XXXV. 1. 2. u. LXIII. 6.
26	Merope.	
27	Helle S. *Amphidamas E.*	Esp. Scmett. Falt. LVIII. 4. u. LXXIII. 5.
28	Lampetie S. *Hypponoë E.*	- - LXII. 2. u. LXXVIII. 6.
29	Chryseis S. *Eurydice B.*	- - XXII. 3. u. XXXI. 3.
30	Gordius. E.	- - LXXVII. 4. u. XCIV. 4.
31	Hyppothoë L.	- - XXXVIII. 1. a b.
32	Virgaurea. L.	- - XXII. 2. a b.
33	Phlæas. L.	- - XXII. 1. u. LXII. 5.
34	Therſamon.	
35	Rubi L.	Esp. Schm. Falt. XXI. 2.
36	Evippus.	
37	Quercus, L.	Esp. Schm. Falt. XIX. 2.
38	Telicanus.	
39	Boeticus L.	Esp. Schmett. Falt. XXVII. 3. u. XCI. 2 3.
40	Spini. S. *Lynceus B.*	Pap. d. Europe. XXXVI. 74. a b.
41	Ilicis E. *Illatinum K.*	Esp. Schm. Falt. XXXIX. 1. 2.
42	Cerasi. F.	- - XXXIX. 1. b.
43.	Pruni. L.	- - XIX. 3.
44	Betulæ. L.	- - XIX. 1.

B. EQUITES; *RITTER.*

Dieſe Falter haben viele Aehnlichkeit mit den Leztern; aber ſie ſind viel gröſser, ihre Fühler ſind etwas gekrümmt, und ihre Leiber wie ihre Flügel gelb und bunt gezeichnet.

1	Podalirius. L.	Eſp. Schm. Falt. I. 2.
2	Machaon. L.	- - I. 1.
3	Polyxena. S. *Hypſipile F.*	- - XV. 1.
4	Rumina. L.	- - LXXII. 4.

C. DANAIDES. *FRAUEN.*

Obwohl dieſe Falter von den vorigen ſehr unterſchieden ſind, haben ſie doch noch eine gewiſſe Aehnlichkeit mit Jenen. Die Form ihrer Flügel zeichnet ſie zwar von den Vorigen ganz beſonders aus, doch zeigt ſich auch darinne eine gewiſſe zweiſeitige Verbindung oder Verwandſchaft. Sie ſind auch unter ſich ſehr ungleich in jedem Betracht. Die nächſte zwei Arten zeichnen ſich von den übrigen durch ihre geſchweifte, und faſt einfärbige, arm gezeichnete Flügel ſehr deutlich aus.

Die folgende bis zur zehenden Art ſind durch ihre runde, ſchwarz gerändete und röthlichtgeſäumte Flügel ſehr verſchieden und

die Uibrige durch den Abgang des Mittelpuncts auf den Flügeln, wie auch durch ihre abweichende Farben und Zeichnungen.

1	Cleopatra. L.	Esp. Schm. Falt. XXXXVIII. 1.
2	Rhamni. L.	- - IV. 2.
3	Europome. E. *Palæno F.*	- - XXXXII. 1. 2.
4	Palæno. L. *Hyale F.*	- - IV. 2.
5	Helice.	- - LXVI. 1.
6	Phicomone. E.	- - LVI. 1. 2.
7	Hyale. S.	- - IV. 3. u. XXVI. 3.
8	Myrmidone. E.	- - LXV 1. 2.
9	Chryſotheme. E.	- - LXV. 3. 4.
10	Aurora. E.	- - LXXXIII. 3.
11	Eupheno *& Belia. L.*	- - XXVIII. 1. a. b. und LXIII. 2. 3.
12	Cardamines L.	- - IV. 1.
13	Belia. E.	- - XCII. 1.
14	Daplidice L.	- - III. 5. u. XC. 1.
15	Napi. L.	- - III. 3.
16	Bryoniæ	- - LXIV. 5.
17	Sinapis L.	- - III. 4.
18	Rapæ L.	- - III. 2.
19	Braſſicæ. L.	- - III. 1.
20	Cratægi. L.	- - II. 3.

D. HELICONII. *MUSEN.*

Dieſe Falter haben noch eine Aehnlichkeit mit den Leztern der vorigen Familie, jedoch ſind ſie in vielen Stücken ſehr ausgezeichnet.

1	Mnemoſyne. L.	Eſp.Schm.Falt. II. 2.
2	Apollo. L.	- - II. 1.

E. URBICOLÆ. *BÜRGER.*

Dieſe Familie zeichnet ſich von allen Faltern aus. Ihre Köpfe ſind, verhältniſsmäſsig, ziemlich groſs; ihre Fühler kurz und ſtark, und ihre Flügel dick. Sie gleichen den Schwärmern am allernächſten, dahero machen ſie auch hier den Schluſs der Falter.

1	Lavatheræ. E.	Eſp.Schmett.Falt.LXXXII. 4.
2	Alchymillæ.	Bergſtr.N. u.B. XCI. 1. 2.
3	Malvæ. L. *Alceæ E.*	Eſp.Schm.Falt. LI. 3.
4	Tages. L.	- - XXIII. 3.
5	Fritillum. S.	- - XXIII. 2. a.
6	Sao. B.	- - XXXVI. 5.
7	Altheæ E.	- - LI. 2.
8	Hibiſcæ.	Pap.d.Eur.Supp. 97. tert c.d.

9 Sidæ. E. Eſp. Schmett. Falt. XC. 3.
10 Steropes. S. *Aracinthus F.* - - XLI. 1.
11 Brontes. S. *Paniſcus E.* - - XXVIII. 2.
12 Sylvius. E. - - LXXX. 5. 6.
13 Sylvanus. E. - - XXXVI. 1.
14 Comma. L, - - XXIII. 1. a. b.
15 Linea. S. *Thaumas. E.* - - XXXVI. 2. 3.
16 Actæon. E. - - LXXXIX. 6. 7.



ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

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l'aile noires, les autres noires largement terminées de jaune; couvertures des primaires, moyennes et grandes couvertures noires bordées en dehors de jaune; rectrices d'un brun-olivâtre avec un étroit lisèré plus clair sur les bords. Bec noir, pieds brun rougeâtre; iris jaune-verdâtre (Anchieta).

Long. tot. 170^{mm}; culm. 18; aile 85; queue 55; tarse 24.
Deux ♂♂ de *Galanga* par M. d'Anchieta.
Par ses couleurs cette espèce me semble bien distincte de toutes ses congénéres actuellement connues.

Pternistes afer, (Müll.), var. benguellensis.

La pl. CLXXX des Pl. Enl. représente avec le plus grande fidélité l'oiseau d'Angola que nous avions d'abord décrit comme nouveau sous le nom de *Pt. Sclateri* et reconnu plus tard identique au *Francolinus rubricollis* de Latham et Gmelin. Dernièrement on a revendiqué en faveur de Müller un droit de priorité incontestable et c'est sous le nom de *Pt. afer* qu'il figure actuellement dans les publications des ornithologistes.

Tous les individus reçus d'Angola, jusqu'à ces derniers temps ne présentaient aucune différence remarquable quant à leur mode de coloration, tous ressemblaient parfaitement à la figure citée de Daubenton; mais dans les derniers envois de M. d'Anchieta, nous avons rencontré quelques individus des deux sèxes d'un Pternistes qui, tout en conservant le facies du *Pt. afer,* présentent cependant dans leur mode de coloration quelques particularités d'une certaine valeur.

Chez l'adulte du *Pt. afer* type, chez tous les individus adultes que nous avions reçus de diverses localités d'Angola (Benguella, Catumbella, Huilla, Gambos, Quillengues, Caconda) nous constatons la présence d'une raie surcilière bien distincte d'un blanc pur; les joues sont de cette même couleur; les plumes de la poitrine et de l'abdomen, blanches ou légéremest teintes de gris, portent de grandes taches longitudinales noires ou noirâtres occupant le centre de ces plumes.

Chez les adultes du *Pternistes* de Galanga il n'y pas de raie surcilière blanche, mais la couleur noire du front se prolonge en se retrecissant au-dessus des yeux, formant une raie surcilière noire plus ou moins marquée; les joues sont striées de blanc sur un fond noir; les plumes de la poitrine et de l'abdomen présentent une tache étroite noire, recouvrant à peine la tige; et de chaque côté de cette tache un espace ponctué de brun; de grandes taches irrégulières d'un roux-ardent se trouvent disséminées sur le ventre et les flancs.

L ensemble de ces caractères différentiels doit plaider en faveur de l'établissement d'une variété distincte, que nous nommerons var. *angolensis*. Tous les individus que nous avons reçus de *Galanga* appartiennent à cet variété.

THE STATUS OF THE SUBSPECIFIC NAME *PTERNISTES AFER* VAR. *ANGOLENSIS* BOCAGE, 1893 (AVES) Z.N.(S.) 1548

By B. P. Hall (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Bocage (1893, *Jorn. Sci. math. phys. e nat. Acad. Real. Sci. Lisboa* (2) **3** : 154), in the last paragraph of an article reproduced in fascimile herewith (pl. 16) describing a new variety of francolin from Galanga, Benguella district, used the name *angolensis* for this bird, although he had named it *Pternistes afer* var. *benguellensis* in the title. As far as can be ascertained, the name *benguellensis* has been used exclusively since then for the subspecies and *angolensis* was not used until listed in the synonymy of *P. a. benguellensis* by Bowen in 1930 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia* **82** : 157). The purpose of the present application is to seek as simple a ruling as possible that will deprive the name of any rights under the Law of Homonymy.

2. Hall (1963 *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.* (*Zool.*), **10** (2) : 175–6) drew attention to the above facts and said that an application would be made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for *angolensis* to be rejected as a *nomen oblitum*. This would secure the object of establishing *benguellensis* as the valid name for this subspecies of *P. afer*, but it is also desirable that *angolensis* Bocage, 1893, should not rank as a senior secondary homonym of *Francolinus coqui angolensis* Rothschild, 1903 (a name in uninterrupted use since its publication) for those zoologists who merge *Pternistes* in *Francolinus*. It has now been pointed out to me that a name rejected under Article 23b as a *nomen oblitum* retains its rights under the Law of Homonymy, so that this part of the problem would not be solved by the course of action originally proposed.

3. The status of *Pternistes afer angolensis* Bocage, 1893, is not immediately clear, but it seems that it can be regarded in any of the following ways:

(a) it is a *lapsus calami* for *benguellensis* and as such has no standing as an available name;

(b) it is one of two names published simultaneously for the same taxon and can be dealt with under the First Reviser rule; as such it would become a junior objective synonym of *benguellensis* and would be an available name;

(c) it is a *nomen oblitum* to be rejected under Article 23b, still retaining its rights as an available name for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

4. The status of the name controls the action to be taken to dispose of it. There are in fact three possible courses:

(i) the Commission could adopt (a) above and rule that the name is not available;

(ii) the Commission could adopt either (b) or (c) above and use its plenary powers to suppress the name for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy; this, however, seems excessively drastic action in so small a matter;

(iii) still adopting either (b) or (c) above, the Commission could rule that Article 59c must apply and decline to take any action; this, however, would not serve uniformity of nomenclature, because it would mean that two subspecific names would be simultaneously current for the subspecies named *F. c. angolensis* by Rothschild in 1903—one by those zoologists who merge *Pternistes* in *Francolinus*, and another by those who recognize the two genera as distinct.

5. It is my submission that the simplest solution to the problem is to regard *P. a. angolensis* Bocage, 1893, as a *lapsus calami* for *P. a. benguellensis* Bocage, 1893, and in consequence as without status in zoological nomenclature. I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to rule that the subspecific name *angolensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *angolensis*, is a *lapsus calami* for the subspecific name *benguellensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *benguellensis* and that as such it has no status in zoological nomenclature;

(2) to place the subspecific name *angolensis* Bocage, 1893, as published in the combination *Pternistes afer* var. *angolensis*, declared in (1) above to have no status in zoological nomenclature, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

PSEUDOSCAPHIRHYNCHUS NIKOLSKI, 1900 (PISCES): PROPOSAL TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1874

By A. N. Svetovidov (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad*)

Pseudoscaphirhynchus Nikolski, 1900 is a name accepted by all recent ichthyologists. However, an earlier generic name *Kessleria* Bogdanow, 1882, has been recently revived as a senior subjective synonym of *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* by B. G. Gardiner (1967, Further notes on Palaeoniscoid fishes with a classification of the Chondrostei, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.* (*Geol.*), **14** (5): 199).

2. The generic name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* was established by A. M. Nikolski (1900, *Pseudoscaphirhynchus rossikowi* nov. gen. et spec., *Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. Pétersb.*, **5** (1–2): 257 [257–260]) and included the nominal species *P. rossikowi* Nikolski, the type-species by monotypy and a junior subjective synonym of *Scaphirhynchus hermanni* Kessler, 1877. Three species of the genus confined to the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers have been described under the generic name *Scaphirhynchus* Heckel, 1835.

3. The generic name *Kessleria* was published by M. N. Bogdanow (1882, *Otcherki Khivinskogo Oazisa*, pl. 2, fig. 3) without a description and definition but in connection with the illustration of *S. fedtschenkoi* Kessler, 1872. Therefore it is an available name [Art. 16a (vii)] and *S. fedtschenkoi* is the type-species by monotypy.

4. D. S. Jordan (1905, *A guide to the study of fishes*, **2** : 20; 1920, *The genera of fishes*, **4**, Stanf. Univ. Publ., Univ. Ser.: 418) defined the generic name *Kessleria* as an available name. However, since L. S. Berg (1911, Marsipobranchii, Selachii et Chondrostei, *Faune de la Russie, Poissons*, **1** : 308, in Russian) rejected it as a *nomen nudum*, the generic name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* has been widely used in all recent main ichthyological literature (Berg, L. S., 1904, *Die Fische von Turkestan, Wiss. Ergebn. Aralsee Exped.*, **6** : 24, in Russian; 1911, *l.c.*: 308; 1916, *Les poissons des eaux douces de la Russie*: 19, in Russian; 1923, the same, 2nd ed.: 18, in Russian; 1923, *Les poissons des eaux douces de l'URSS et des pays limitrophes*, 3rd ed.: 67, in Russian; Nikolskij, G. V., Poissons de Tadjikistan, *Trav. Fil. Tadjik. Acad. Sci. l'URSS*, **7** : 62, in Russian; Berg, L. S., 1940, Classification of fishes, both recent and fossil, *Tr. Zool. Inst. Akad, Nauk SSSR*, **5**, 2; 196; 1962, *Freshwater fishes of the U.S.S.R. and adjacent countries*, **1** : 104, translated from the Russian 4th ed. 1948) and not only in Russian but foreign text-books and treatises (e.g. Cărăuşu, S. I., Tratat de ichtiologie, *Acad. Rep. Pop. Române*: 364, in Rumanian; Bertin, L., 1958, Ordre des Acipenseriformes, *Traité de Zoologie*, **13**, 3 : 2169). The generic name *Kessleria* as far as I can determine has been used only by V. I. Gratzianov (1907. *Versuch einer Übersicht der Fische des Russischen Reiches*: 52, in Russian). Since the generic name *Kessleria* has remained unused as a senior synonym in the recent literature it becomes a *nomen oblitum* [Art. 23b (i)].

5. However, the main reason of rejection of the generic name *Kessleria* is that it is preoccupied by *Kessleria* M. Nowicki (1864, *Microlepidopterorum*

species novae: 12) in Lepidoptera, type-species by monotypy *Kessleria zimmermannii* Nowicki, 1864. This generic name has been used in the recent entomological literature (e.g. Friese, G., 1960, Revision der paläarktischen Yponomeutidae, *Beitr. zur Entom.*, **10** (1/2) : 62).

6. Although the generic name *Kessleria* Bogdanow, 1882, as a junior homonym of *Kessleria* Nowicki, 1864, is not a valid name, nevertheless, having been recently revived, it constitutes a threat to the generic name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus*.

7. Therefore the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to:

(1) place the generic name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* Nikolski, 1900 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Pseudoscaphirhynchus rossikowi* Nikolski, 1900, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) place the specific name *hermanni* Kessler, 1877, as published in the binomen *Scaphirhynchus hermanni* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the generic name *Kessleria* Bogdanow, 1882 (a junior homonym of *Kessleria* Nowicki, 1864) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

PAPILIO SAPORTAE HUEBNER, 1828/32 (LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1875

By N. D. Riley and L. G. Higgins

This application concerns the name of a small "Blue" butterfly which occurs not too commonly in southern Europe. Since 1828 it has been known consistently by the specific name *melanops* Boisduval (*Eur. Lep. Index Method* : 13, Nov. 1828).

2. As long ago as 1871 Kirby (*Syn. Cat. Diurnal Lep.* : 373) recognized that *saportae* Huebner (*Sammlung Europäischer Schmetterlinge* pl. 188, figs. 922–925) was a synonym of *melanops* Boisduval but, possibly because of the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the dates of publication of Huebner's work, he treated *melanops* as the senior synonym. He was unable to date Huebner's plate 188 more accurately than "1827–1841".

3. More recently the late Francis Hemming showed (1937, *Hübner* **1** : 235) that it was possible to narrow the date of publication of plate 188 to between "April 1828 and 19 July 1832". Though it is unlikely that a closer approximation can now be made, one cannot be certain that Hübner's *saportae* was not published before November 1828 when Boisduval's *melanops* was published. This means that, unless it is suppressed by the Commission, *saportae* Huebner remains as a threat to *melanops* Boisduval, because it may be shown to be, or assumed to be, a senior synonym of *melanops* Boisduval.

4. A third contemporary name was published for this species by Freyer (1829, *Beitr. Gesch. eur. Schmett.* **3** (17) : 5) namely *Papilio melanops*. This is not a primary homonym of Boisduval's name, which was published in the genus *Polyommatus*, but an undoubted synonym, as description, figure and source of material unmistakably indicate.

5. Another contemporary name, *Polyommatus saportae* Duponchel 1832 (*Lep. France*, Suppl. 1, plate 9), perhaps needs mention here, though irrelevant to the present application, because its existence may seem to introduce a further element of confusion. This name applies to a species now placed in the genus *Cupido*, namely *Cupido osiris* Meigen, 1829, of which it is a junior synonym. It is involved in our application to the Commission (Z.N.(S.) 1848) concerning *Papilio sebrus* Huebner.

6. The specific name *saportae* Huebner, as far as we can ascertain, has never been used since introduced by Huebner, yet, since it is a potential threat to *melanops* Boisduval, we invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to suppress the specific name *saportae* Huebner as published in the binomen *Papilio saportae* Huebner, 1828/32, *Sammlung europäischer Schmetterlinge* plate 188, figs. 922–925 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the name *Papilio saportae* Huebner, as suppressed in paragraph (1) above, on the Index of Invalid and Rejected Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *melanops* Boisduval as published in the binomen *Polyommatus melanops* Boisduval, 1828, *Eur. Lep. Index Method :* 13 on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

AGROTIPHILA GROTE, 1875 (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED TYPE-SPECIES DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1876

By D. F. Hardwick (*Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottowa*) and the late J. McDunnough (*Systematic Unit, Division of Entomology, Canada Department of Agriculture*)

This application is being submitted to the Commission in order to fix the type-species of *Agrotiphila* Grote, 1875, because the genus was based on a misidentified type-species. This action will preserve the genus in the sense intended by Grote.

2. Grote, in 1875 (*Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y.* **11** : 108) erected the new genus *Agrotiphila* based on a male specimen collected by Theo. Mead in Colorado. Grote determined this specimen to be *montana* Morrison, 1875 (*Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y.* **11** : 95).

3. Morrison's original description of *Agrotis montana* was based upon two specimens which later were shown to represent distinct species (Hardwick, 1968, *Can. Ent.* **100** : 892). Smith, in 1891 (*Trans. Am. ent. Soc.* **18** : 133–135), being unaware of the identity of *montana* Morrison, described as new *Agrotiphila colorado* on the basis of specimens conspecific with one of Morrison's syntypes, and also as new *Agrotiphila rigida* on the basis of specimens conspecific with the other syntype. The specimen which Grote used for his type-designation of *Agrotiphila* represents that species which Smith named *colorado*. Smith also declared *staudingeri* Moeschler (1862, *Wien. ent. Monatsch.* **6** : 132) to be a synonym of *montana* and said ' . . . there is no doubt at all that *staudingeri*, must replace *montana* in the Lists '.

4. However, in 1903, Smith (*Trans. Am. ent. Soc.* **29** : 204–205) stated that he had found a specimen of *montana* marked ' type ', which he recognized as belonging to his own species *rigida*. From this he surmised that Morrison had had two distinct species in the original specimens, but that he had drawn his description from only one of them. Because of this, Smith designated this syntype as lectotype and stated that *rigida* was a junior synonym of *montana*.

5. Also in 1903, Hampson (*Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus.* Vol. **4** : 133) described the genus *Orosagrotis*, with *rigida* as type-species, after which he accepted that *montana* was a synonym of *rigida* and had priority over it. In the Addenda of the same Volume (p. 658), he did, however, state that *staudingeri* was not synonymous with *montana*.

6. In 1917, Barnes and McDunnough (*Check List Lepid. bor. Am.*) merely re-iterated what had gone before, synonymizing *montana* and *rigida* in the genus *Orosagrotis*. They also left *staudingeri* and *colorado* as distinct species within *Agrotiphila*.

7. In 1929, Barnes and Benjamin (*Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.* **24** : 164–186) stated that *Orosagrotis* (type-species *rigida*) was a junior synonym of *Agrotiphila* (type *montana*). They also described a new genus, *Agrotimorpha*, (type-species *Agrotis staudingeri* Moeschl.) and included *colorado* Smith among the species.

8. In 1947, McDunnough (*Can. Ent.* **79** : 38–39) showed that Grote's description of *Agrotiphila* was based upon a specimen of *colorado* and not *montana* (=*rigida*), thus attacking Barnes and Benjamin's action. On the basis of this misidentification McDunnough suggested that *Agrotiphila* Grote was a senior synonym of *Agrotimorpha* Barnes and Benjamin. Also he contended that *Orosagrotis* Hampson should be resurrected to include *montana*.

9. Thus it is, that since Grote misidentified *montana*, *Agrotiphila* was based upon this wrongly identified type-species and, in fact, *colorado* Smith is the true type-species of *Agrotiphila* in the sense intended by Grote.

10. Therefore the International Commission is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Agrotiphila* Grote, 1875 and, having done so, to designate *Agrotiphila colorado* Smith, 1891 as type-species of that genus;

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Agrotiphila* Grote, 1875 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Agrotiphila colorado* Smith, 1891;

(b) *Orosagrotis* Hampson, 1903, (gender: feminine), type-species by original designation, *Agrotis montana* Morrison, 1875;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *colorado* Smith, 1891, as published in the binomen *Agrotiphila colorado* (type-species of *Agrotiphila* Grote, 1875, see (1) above);

(b) *montana* Morrison, 1875, as published in the binomen *Agrotis montana* (type-species of *Orosagrotis* Hampson, 1903).

REALIA BAIRD, 1850 (GASTROPODA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1878

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In the course of a revision of the family Assimineidae (Order Mesogastropoda, Superfamily Rissoacea) for the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, we have encountered a problem with the generic name *Realia* that seems to require use of the Commission's plenary powers. Application of the law of priority could only result in confusion and in opposition by specialists, for it would mean reverting to a usage of the 1850s that was not even then unanimously adopted and that was entirely dropped within the next few years.

2. The name *Realia* appeared during the 1840s in several publications by Gray, each time as a *nomen nudum*. The earliest validation that we have been able to trace was in a catalogue by Baird (1850 [June 12]: 63–64), evidently from Gray's later-published manuscript. Baird's list included nine nominal species, as follows [bracketed annotations are ours, names being cited under original combinations, not necessarily the combinations Baird employed]:

1. *Cyclostoma cattaroense* Pfeiffer, 1841 [Type of *Hydrocena* Pfeiffer, 1847, *ex* Parreyss MS, by subsequent designation of Herrmannsen, 1852; a genus now classified in the Order Archaeogastropoda.]
2. *Cyclostoma aurantiacum* Deshayes in Belanger, 1832 [*Omphalotropis*; unnecessarily renamed *C. belangeri* Pfeiffer, 1846, because of temporary secondary homonymy with *Annularia aurantiaca* Schumacher, 1817, the renaming not generally accepted; this species erroneously cited as type of *Omphalotropis* by authors.]
3. *Cyclostoma minutissimum* Sowerby, 1832. [*Assiminea, fide* Abbott, 1958.]
4. *Cyclostoma erosum* Quoy and Gaimard, 1832. [*Omphalotropis.*]
5. *Cyclostoma rubens* Quoy and Gaimard, 1832. [*Omphalotropis*; designated as type-species for *Realia* by Iredale, 1941.]
6. *Cyclostoma dubium* Pfeiffer, 1846. [*Assiminea, fide* Abbott, 1958.]
7. *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* Potiez and Michaud, 1838, *ex* Ferussac MS. [Type-species of *Omphalotropis* by subsequent designation of Nevill, 1878.]
8. *Hydrocena oparica* Pfeiffer, 1847. [*Nomen nudum.*]
9. *Realia egea* Gray, " P. Z. S., 1849 ". [*Nomen nudum.*]

3. As our annotations show, the first species in Baird's list is now allocated to a different superfamily (Neritacea) from the rest (Rissoacea), and the last two had not been formally described. The other six species would not be classed in the Assimineidae but by modern standards in two subfamilies, Assimineinae and Omphalotropidinae.

4. The name *Realia* was validly used a second time when Gray (1850a [June 30]: 167) described *Realia egea*, from New Zealand. However much one might wish that his description had preceded Baird's list, one does not find

support for such dating in the published collation of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (Duncan, Waterhouse, and Peavot, 1937 : 80). No exact date has been established for Part 200, in which Gray's paper appeared, beyond " January to June, 1850 ". Under Article 21 (b)(i) of the International Code, the date must be construed as June 30; a late June date is plausible because Part 200 is the last of the section (Parts 194–200) attributed to the January-through-June period.

5. What now turns out to be the third of the three appearances of *Realia* in 1850 was the one that Iredale (1915 : 332; 1941 : 59) assumed to be first. This was in a systematic list by J. E. Gray in M. E. Gray's *Figures of Molluscous Animals*, vol. 4. Without documenting the source of his evidence, Iredale stated that this work was published in February or March, 1850. Gray's list included two species, *Cyclostoma rubens* and *C. erosum*, both of Quoy and Gaimard, 1832, and Iredale designated the former as type. A pre-June date for the volume is highly improbable. Mr. N. J. Rowlands, Librarian at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), has supplied the information (letter of August 5, 1968) that according to the official records, Gray's work was received by the British Museum (Bloomsbury) on August 17, 1850; that it was listed by Bent's *Monthly and Literary Advertiser* on August 10, 1850; and that the cumulative list of the *Publishers Circular* cited it in August 1850.

6. To explain the subsequent history of *Realia*, we must digress to review a companion taxon, *Omphalotropis*. The name was proposed without selection of a type-species in a four-part article by Pfeiffer (1851a–d); it appeared in the third instalment of a catalogue, and six species were listed (Pfeiffer, 1851c [November]: 176). Eight more species were added in the next part (1851d [December]: 177). The latter group cannot be taken as part of the original list, but unfortunately one of these has conventionally been considered the type, *Cyclostoma aurantiacum* Deshayes in Belanger, 1832, designated by Kobelt, 1906. The first valid subsequent designation, so far as we can find, of a species in the original list is by Nevill (1878 : 319), who cited the first nominal species, " *O. hieroglyphica* Fer." as type. The earliest binomen for this is *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* Potiez and Michaud, 1838 (: 144), *ex* Férussac MS. The type locality was cited as unknown by Potiez and Michaud, but the species has since been recognized in Mauritius (Kobelt and Moellendorff, 1898).

7. In proposing *Omphalotropis*, Pfeiffer (1851c : 175–176) apparently concluded that *Realia* should be restricted to *R. egea*, and he was consistent in such usage in his later works (Pfeiffer, 1852a : 47–48; 1852b : 305), with one exception: Pfeiffer, 1853 (217). This work, called a " Catalogue ", is an English version of his " Monographia " (1852b): and it seems to have been heavily edited by Gray. (Some British Museum sales-lists cite the authorship as " Pfeiffer and Gray ", and the *British Museum Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts* (Woodward, 1903–1915) lists a manuscript that is Pfeiffer's translation of the " Monographia " into English, with additions by Gray; it was published in 1853 as the " Catalogue ".) There was, in this work, a new departure: *Liarea* Pfeiffer, 1853, which was proposed for two species, *Realia egea* Gray, 1850, from New Zealand, and (with a query) *Hydrocena gutta* Shuttleworth, 1852, from the Canary Islands. *Realia* in the " Catalogue " comprised forms previously called

Omphalotropis, including *O. hieroglyphica*, a usage that must have been Gray's decision. Pfeiffer in his subsequent publications synonymized *Liarea* with *Realia*, used *Realia* for *R. egea*, and reinstated *Omphalotropis* (Pfeiffer, 1854a : 99; 1854b : 297, 303; 1855 : 304, 307; 1858 : 153; 1865 [*fide* Pease, 1869 : 133]), although he retained both within a single family. Gray, not yielding, continued to use *Liarea* for *Realia egea* and *Realia* for Pfeiffer's *Omphalotropis* (Gray, 1857 : 84). Pease (1869 : 136) favoured Pfeiffer's usage, and most of the authors up to the early years of this century—Nevill, Boettger, Kobelt, Moellendorff, and others followed his arrangement. Only one author, Mousson (1870), in describing a number of new species, adopted Gray's usage, and even he departed from it by recognizing *Omphalotropis* as a subgenus of *Realia*.

8. Whatever their view on generic synonymy, nineteenth-century authors had grouped the species of *Realia* and *Omphalotropis* into a single sub-family or family. Thiele (1909), however, showed that there was a marked difference between the radula of *R. egea* and that of *Omphalotropis*. Although he did not raise any question as to the type-species of *Realia*, he dismissed the genus from the Assimineidae by pointing out the similarity of the radula to that in Cyclophoridae. Later, in his " Handbuch ", Thiele (1929 : 104) cited *Realia* as a genus in Cyclophoridae (subfamily Pupininae, Tribus Realieae), with *Liarea* " Gray " as a synonym; Wenz (1938 : 471) concurred.

With Iredale's designation in 1941 of an assimineid species as type of *Realia*, workers in New Zealand (the area to which this cyclophorid group is confined) have reinstated *Liarea* (Powell, 1954; 1957 : 91; 1961 : 83). They have even erected a family-group taxon, Liareidae, co-ordinate with Cyclophoridae in the superfamily Cyclophoracea. However, workers dealing with the assimineid group of *Omphalotropis* have not accepted *Realia* in this sense, which would require going back to a little used and long abandoned usage. The net result is that since 1941 the name *Realia* has vanished from the literature, not being recognized as available by systematists reviewing either the Cyclophoridae or the Assimineidae. Indeed, it has become a " forgotten name", although it may not precisely qualify as a *nomen oblitum*. Suppression of the name entirely would now appear to be the simplest way to dispose of it.

9. The generic name *Realia* has been the base for family-group taxa which necessitates a review of the pertinent names within the family where legally it belongs, for some one of these must serve as replacement if *Realia* is suppressed:

ASSIMINEIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1856 (as " ASSIMINIIDAE ", spelling corrected by Boettger, 1887).

REALIINAE Pfeiffer, 1858 (as " subfamily REALIEA "; spelling corrected by Kobelt, 1906; elevated to family rank as REALIIDAE [*nomen translatum*] by Kobelt and Moellendorff, 1898).

ADELOMORPHINAE Kobelt, 1906 (invalid because based on a type-genus that is homonymous).

GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906 (used only for a monotypic genus of limited distribution).

OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927 (widely used).

10. Accordingly the International Commission is hereby asked

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the generic name *Realia* Baird, June 12, 1850, *ex* Gray MS, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to direct that precedence is to be given to OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927, over GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906, by any author who believes these names to refer to the same family-group taxon;

(2) to place the generic name *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Nevill, 1878, *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* Potiez & Michaud, 1838, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *hieroglyphicus* Potiez & Michard, 1838, as published in the binomen *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* (type-species of *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the family-group name OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927 (type-genus *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851) (to be given precedence over GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906, by any author who believes that the type genera of these names belong to the same family-group taxon) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology

(5) to place the generic name *Realia* Baird, 1850 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the family-group name REALIINAE Pfeiffer, 1858 (invalid because the name of the type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NAMES PROPOSED BETWEEN 1814 AND 1820 BY C. S. RAFINESQUE FOR TWO GENERA AND FOUR SPECIES BELONGING TO THE ORDER AMPHIPODA (CLASS CRUSTACEA), AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH. Z.N.(S.) 1879

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In Opinion 522 (1958, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **19**(9) : 209–248) the majority of the names proposed by C. S. Rafinesque for new genera and species of Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea have been suppressed, since the adoption of these names would have caused a great confusion in carcinological nomenclature. In the present application a similar action regarding Rafinesque's Amphipod names is requested.

2. The references to the names of the genera dealt with in the present paper are the following:

Crangonyx Bate, 1859, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Dublin* **6** (Proc. Dublin zool. bot. Ass., Feb. 18, 1859) : 165 (masculine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Crangonyx subterraneus* Bate, 1859, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Dublin* **6** (Proc. Dublin zool. bot. Ass., Feb. 18, 1859) : 165.

Dactylocera Latreille, 1829, Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **4** : 117 (feminine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Phrosina semilunata* Risso, 1822, *Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* **95** : 245.

Lepleurus Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals of Nature* **1** : 7 (masculine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Lepleurus rivularis* Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals of Nature* **1** : 7.

Orchestia Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 402, 432 (feminine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Cancer* (*Gammarus*) *littoreus* Montagu, 1808, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **9** : 96 (=*Oniscus gammarellus* Pallas, 1766, *Misc. Zool.* : 191).

Pephredo Rafinesque, 1817, *Amer. monthly Mag. crit. Rev.* **2** : 41 (masculine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Pephredo potamogeti* Rafinesque, 1817, *Amer. monthly Mag. crit. Rev.* **2** : 41.

Phronima Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 38 (feminine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Cancer sedentarius* Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 95.

Phrosina Risso, 1822, *Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* **95** : 244 (feminine). Type-species, by selection by Stebbing, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger Zool.* **29**(1) : 118: *Phrosina semilunata* Risso, 1822, *Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* **95** : 245.

Pisitoe Rafinesque, 1814, *Précis Découv. somiol.*: 25 (feminine). Type-species, by present selection: *Pisitoe levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814, *Précis Découv. somiol.*: 26.

Psammylla Rafinesque, 1817, *Amer. monthly Mag. crit. Rev.* **2** : 41 (feminine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Psammylla littoralis* Rafinesque, 1817, *Amer. monthly Mag. crit. Rev.* **2** : 41.

Sperchius Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals of Nature* **1** : 6 (masculine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Sperchius lucidus* Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals of Nature* **1** : 7.

Synurella Wrzesniowski, 1877, *in* Hoyer, *Zeitschr. wiss. Zool.* **28** : 403 (feminine). Type-species, by monotypy: *Synurella polonica* Wrzesniowski, 1877, *in* Hoyer, *Zeitschr. wiss. Zool.* **28** : 403.

Talitrus Bosc [1801–1802], *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 148 (masculine). Type-species, selected by Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 4; Discip. ed.) **18** : pl. 59: *Cancer locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 634.

Talorchestia Dana, 1852, *Amer. Journ. Sci. Arts* (2) **14** : 310 (feminine), (a genus originally described without included nominal species). Type-species, being the first species referred to the genus, namely by Dana, 1853, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** (2) : 861: *Talitrus gracilis* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci.* **2** : 201.

Apart from the type species of his new genera mentioned above, Rafinesque described one new species of Amphipod:

Pisitoe bispinosa Rafinesque, 1814, *Précis Découv. somiol.* : 25.

3. The systematic status of Rafinesque's species is the following:

a. *Lepleurus rivularis* Rafinesque, 1820, is based on a damaged specimen, while Rafinesque in his description has confused the order of the gnathopods and perhaps did not have the complete limbs before him (viz., " cylindrical and truncate fingers "). The ecology of the animal, i.e., " brooks of the mountains of Pennsylvania and at Shannon run, near Bedford Springs [Virginia]. Length about half an inch; it crawls on the stones rather than swims or jumps ", is strongly suggestive of *Gammarus minus* Say, 1818, *Gammarus pseudolimnaeus* Bousfield, 1958, or even a *Crangonyx*. As Shoemaker (1940, *Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **30** (9) : 388–394) has indicated, *Lepleurus rivularis* is probably the same species as *Gammarus minus* Say. In order definitely to settle the identity of Rafinesque's species, we now indicate as the neotype of *Lepleurus rivularis* one of the existing two type-specimens of *Gammarus minus* Say (1818, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 376) which we select at the same time to be the lectotype of Say's species. The specimen, though fragmentary, shows enough details to make the identity of the species beyond doubt. It is one of two specimens which were collected at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, probably circa 1817. They were preserved and dry-mounted in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, U.S.A., under the catalogue number 2743. The fragments were removed from the card to which they had been glued, softened in tri-sodium phosphate, and mounted on a glass slide in CMC-10 mounting medium. The slide is now provided with labels giving the correct name, locality, and catalogue number (2743), and at the same time one of the specimens is marked as the lectotype of *Gammarus minus* Say and as the neotype of *Lepleurus rivularis* Rafinesque. By this action *Lepleurus rivularis* Rafinesque, 1820, becomes a junior objective synonym of *Gammarus minus* Say, 1818, and thus disappears into the synonymy of the latter species. The generic name *Lepleurus*, 1820, at the same time falls as a junior subjective synonym of *Gammarus*

Fabricius, 1775, a generic name which has been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in Opinion 104.

b. *Pephredo potamogeti* Rafinesque, 1817, may have been based on an immature specimen of *Gammarus fasciatus* Say, 1818 (*Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 374), as Rafinesque's description of the animal's habitat and locality are mainly consistent with the known facts about Say's species. The specific name *potamogeti* Rafinesque, 1817, would therefore antedate the name *fasciatus* Say, 1818, by one year and would have priority. The generic name *Pephredo* Rafinesque, 1817, falls as a junior subjective synonym of *Gammarus* Fabricius, 1775. Since the specific name *fasciatus* has been consistently used for the present species by practically all authors dealing with it, and as the name *potamogeti* has been ignored from the beginning, it seems in the interest of nomenclatural stability to have Rafinesque's name *potamogeti* suppressed under the plenary powers.

c. *Pisitoe levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814, according to Costa (1853, *Fauna Regno Napoli* (*Crost. Aracn.*) (Fronima) : 3) is a junior synonym of *Phronima sedentaria* (Forskål, 1775). As Rafinesque's type-material is no longer extant and as his description is not such to make the identity of his species fully certain, we propose definitely to settle the question of the identity of *Pisitoe levifrons* and for that reason indicate as its neotype the type-specimen of *Cancer sedentarius* Forskål (1775), which served both as the base of Forskål's (1775, *Descript. Anim.* : 95) description and of the figure which was published one year later (Forskål, 1776, *Icones Rer. Nat. Itin. Orient.*: pl. 41, fig. d). This neotype selection makes the specific name *levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814, an objective junior synonym of *sedentarius* Forskål, 1775. As far as we are aware no type-species has thus far been selected for the genus *Pisitoe* Rafinesque, 1814. Therefore we take this opportunity to indicate as the type-species of that genus *Pisitoe levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814. Hereby the generic name *Pisitoe* Rafinesque, 1814, becomes an objective junior synonym of *Phronima* Latreille [1802–1803].

d. *Pisitoe bispinosa* Rafinesque, 1814, is generally regarded by authors as synonymous with *Phrosina semilunata* Risso, 1822. Nothwithstanding the fact that Rafinesque's name has distinct priority over that proposed by Risso, it is the latter and not the former name that has been generally used. Therefore it would be in the interest of nomenclatural stability to have Rafinesque's name *bispinosa* suppressed.

e. *Psammylla littoralis* Rafinesque, 1817, is based on a description that is very incomplete but which does indicate the species to be a member of the family TALITRIDAE. Rafinesque stated " Longer antens doubly than the head, short antens not longer than their first segment " and that the animals were found in " great numbers on the shores . . . jumping about like fleas, whence its vulgar name Sandflea ". The geographical locality " Long-Island and New-York, and on the Hudson river " and the description " body rufous above, white beneath " " Length about half an inch, often less " almost certainly identifies the species with *Orchestia platensis* Krøyer, 1844. However, the fact that much of Rafinesque's material was found on sandy beaches (he derived the name *Psammylla* from Psammo + psylla meaning sand flea) and his statement " eyes large and round " " body . . . white beneath " is equally applicable to one of the

sandhoppers, especially *Talorchestia longicornis* (Say, 1818), common in the region. Since the possibility exists that the generic name *Psammylla* Rafinesque, 1817, though probably a junior synonym of *Orchestia* Leach, 1814, finally may prove to be a senior synonym of *Talorchestia* Dana, 1852, and as the latter name is a widely used and well established one, the suppression of *Psammylla* is requested here in order to avoid the possibility of any future nomenclatural confusion. The specific name *littoralis* Rafinesque, 1817, is a senior synonym of either *platensis* Krøyer, 1844, or *longicornis* Say, 1818, both of which are currently used by all Amphipod specialists. In order to make the validation of the latter two names possible, the suppression of the name *littoralis* Rafinesque is proposed.

f. *Sperchius lucidus* Rafinesque, 1820. Rafinesque's figure of this species, which was published by Holthuis (1954, *Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **25** : 17, fig. 3), quite clearly shows that Rafinesque described badly damaged specimens without cognizance of the fact. The figure namely shows the antennae broken off in the peduncular segments and the last three pairs of pereiopods missing. This fact renders his statement " Antenna double than the head, four nearly equal, with two long truncate articles, the upper pair rather broader and longer " virtually meaningless as of generic or specific importance. However, the fact that the eyes were " nearly round; the appendages of the tail shorter than the last article ", " Rump with four large segments ", that the peduncular segments of antenna 1 were subequal and stouter than those of antenna 2, and that the material was discovered in the springs and brooks near Lexington, Kentucky, is strongly indicative of *Synurella* or *Crangonyx*, and not *Gammarus* nor *Hyalella*. According to Cole (1957, *Trans. Kentucky Acad. Sci.* **18** (2–3) : 29–39), *Synurella dentata* Hubricht, 1943, was the most frequently encountered amphipod in Kentucky streams, but a species of *Crangonyx* (probably *C. shoemakeri* (Hubricht & Mackin, 1940)) usually outnumbered it in Kentucky springs, grassy ditches and most of the spring brooks, whereas neither *Hyalella* nor *Gammarus* were found with the other amphipods (including other species of *Crangonyx*) and were collected infrequently. *Sperchius* could, therefore, be the oldest available name for either *Synurella* Wrzesniowski, 1877, or for *Crangonyx* Bate, 1859, with a stronger probability for the former. As the identity of *Sperchius lucidus* cannot be made out with certainty and as the introduction of the name *Sperchius* to replace either *Synurella* or *Crangonyx* would cause an enormous confusion in the nomenclature of the group, the suppression of both the names *Sperchius* and *lucidus* is requested here. Both *Synurella* and *Crangonyx* contain a considerable number of species (about 18 and about 24 respectively) which are found practically all over the holarctic region. The use of the name *Sperchius* for either of these genera would necessitate the change of a considerable number of often well known names.

4. None of the generic Amphipod names proposed by Rafinesque has been taken as the base for a name of a taxon in the family-group. However, from three of the other generic names treated here, family-group names have been derived. These genera are *Orchestia* Leach, 1814, *Phronima* Latreille [1802–1803], and *Phrosina* Risso, 1822. The family names ORCHESTIIDAE Leach, 1814, PHRONIMIDAE Rafinesque, 1815, and PHROSINIDAE Dana, 1852, are the oldest

names for the families concerned. The names PHRONIMIDAE and PHROSINIDAE are currently used and their insertion in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology is therefore requested. The family name ORCHESTIIDAE, though formerly used quite extensively, has been abandoned by most modern authors in favour of the family name TALITRIDAE, which is its junior synonym by one year. It is now proposed to place both family names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, with the annotation that the name TALITRIDAE is to be treated as a senior synonym of ORCHESTIIDAE.

5. Since the family name TALITRIDAE is to be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, the generic name *Talitrus* should be inserted in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. A difficulty occurs in the determination of the type-species of this genus. In the original description of *Talitrus*, Bosc ([1801–1802], *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 152) listed two species: *Talitrus locusta* and *T. grillus*. The first type-selection for the genus *Talitrus* is that by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 103, 423); this selection, however, is invalid, since the type-species indicated by Latreille, *Oniscus gammarellus* Pallas, is a species not mentioned by Bosc. The second, and first valid, selection known to us is by H. Milne Edwards (1837) in the Disciples' edition of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, in the title of which it is stated that the plates represent " les types de tous les genres ". On pl. 59 fig. 2 of vol. 18 H. Milne Edwards showed a species which he named *Talitrus saltator* and in the synonymy of which he mentioned " *Talitrus locusta* Latr." *Talitrus locusta* thus must be considered the type of the genus *Talitrus*. In dealing with *Talitrus locusta* Bosc referred to *Oniscus locusta* of Pallas (1772, *Spicil. Zool.* (9) : 55, pl. 4, fig. 7), which name proved to be a new combination of *Cancer locusta* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 634). So the valid type-species of the genus *Talitrus* Bosc [1801–1802], is *Cancer locusta* L., 1758. However, though Pallas (1772) identified his *Oniscus locusta* with *Cancer locusta* L., his description and figure show that he had an entirely different species before him, namely the species named by modern authors *Talitrus saltator* (Montagu, 1808) and not the one which at present is indicated with the name *Gammarus locusta* (L., 1758). Bosc, by referring to Pallas and not to Linnaeus, made it clear that he used the name *Talitrus locusta* for the species which at present is called *Talitrus saltator* and not for *Gammarus locusta*. It is evident therefore that Bosc misidentified the type-species of his genus *Talitrus* and in accordance with the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, the Commission is now asked to use its plenary powers to correct Bosc's error by indicating *Cancer* (*Gammarellus*) *saltator* Montagu (1808, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **9** : 94) to be the type of the genus *Talitrus* Bosc. In this way the name *Talitrus* may be used in the sense in which it is employed and has been employed by practically all carcinologists.

6. The concrete proposals which we now submit for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should:

(1) use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the under-mentioned generic names:

(i) *Psammylla* Rafinesque, 1817, and

(ii) *Sperchius* Rafinesque, 1820;

(b) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the under-mentioned specific names:
  (i) *bispinosa* Rafinesque, 1814, as published in the combination *Pisitoe bispinosa*;
  (ii) *littoralis* Rafinesque, 1817, as published in the combination *Psammylla littoralis*;
  (iii) *lucidus* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the combination *Sperchius lucidus*;
  (iv) *potamogeti* Rafinesque, 1817, as published in the combination *Pephredo potamogeti*;

(c) to set aside all designations or selections of type-species for the genus *Talitrus* made prior to the proposed decision, and having done so,

(d) to designate *Cancer* (*Gammarellus*) *saltator* Montagu, 1808 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **9** : 94), to be the type-species of the foregoing genus;

(e) to direct that the family-group name TALITRIDAE Rafinesque, 1815, be protected from its senior subjective synonym ORCHESTIIDAE Leach, 1814, in the manner specified in par. 4 of the present application;

(f) to direct that the following nominal species are to be interpreted by reference to the specimens designated in the paragraphs 3a and 3c above, as their respective neotypes:
  (i) *Lepleurus rivularis* Rafinesque, 1820;
  (ii) *Pisitoe levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814;

(2) place the undermentioned generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Crangonyx* Bate, 1859, (type-species: *Crangonyx subterraneus* Bate, 1859);

(b) *Orchestia* Leach, 1814, (type-species: *Cancer* (*Gammarus*) *littoreus* Montagu, 1808);

(c) *Phronima* Latreille [1802–1803], (type-species: *Cancer sedentarius* Forskål, 1775);

(d) *Phrosina* Risso, 1822 (type-species: *Phrosina semilunata* Risso, 1822);

(e) *Synurella* Wrzesniowski, 1877, (type-species: *Synurella polonica* Wrzesniowski, 1877);

(f) *Talitrus* Bosc [1801–1802], (type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above: *Cancer* (*Gammarellus*) *saltator* Montagu, 1808);

(g) *Talorchestia* Dana, 1852, (type-species: *Talitrus gracilis* Dana, 1852);

(3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *fasciatus* Say, 1818 (*Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 374), as published in the combination *Gammarus fasciatus*;

(b) *gammarellus* Pallas, 1766 (*Misc. Zool.* : 191), as published in the combination *Oniscus gammarellus*;
(c) *gracilis* Dana, 1852 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci.* **2** : 201), as published in the combination *Talitrus gracilis*;
(d) *locusta* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 634), as published in the combination *Cancer locusta*;
(e) *longicornis* Say, 1818 (*Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 384), as published in the combination *Talitrus longicornis*;
(f) *minus* Say, 1818 (*Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1** : 376), as published in the combination *Gammarus minus*;
(g) *platensis* Krøyer, 1844 (*Naturhist. Tidsskr.* (2) **1** (3) : 304), as published in the combination *Orchestia platensis*;
(h) *polonica* Wrzesniowski, 1877 (*in* Hoyer, *Zeitschr. wiss. Zool.* **28** : 403), as published in the combination *Synurella polonica*;
(i) *saltator* Montagu, 1808 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **9** : 94), as published in the combination *Cancer* (*Gammarellus*) *saltator*;
(j) *sedentarius* Forskål, 1775 (*Descr. Anim.* : 95), as published in the combination *Cancer sedentarius*;
(k) *semilunata* Risso, 1822 (*Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. Arts* **95** : 244), as published in the combination *Phrosina semilunata*;
(l) *subterraneus* Bate, 1859 (*Nat. Hist. Rev. Dublin* **6** (Proc. Dublin Zool. bot. Ass., Feb. 18, 1859) : 165), as published in the combination *Crangonyx subterraneus*;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
(a) *Dactylocera* Latreille, 1829, a junior objective synonym of *Phrosina* Risso, 1822;
(b) *Pisitoe* Rafinesque, 1814, a junior objective synonym of *Phronima* Latreille [1802–1803], through the neotype selection made in par. 3c of the present application;
(c) *Psammylla* Rafinesque, 1814, as suppressed under (1)(a)(i) above;
(d) *Sperchius* Rafinesque, 1820, as suppressed under (1)(a)(ii) above;

(5) place the under-mentioned specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
(a) the four specific names suppressed under (1)(b)(i) to (1)(b)(iv) inclusive above;
(b) *levifrons* Rafinesque, 1814, as published in the combination *Pisitoe levifrons*, an objective junior synonym of the name *sedentarius* Forskål, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer sedentarius*, through the neotype selection made in paragraph 3c above;
(c) *rivularis* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the combination *Lepleurus rivularis*, an objective junior synonym of the name *minus* Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Gammarus minus*, through the neotype selection made in paragraph 3a above;

(6) place the under-mentioned names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) ORCHESTIIDAE (correction by G. O. Sars, 1890, *Crust. Norway* **1** : 21 of ORCHESTIDAE) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 432 (type genus *Orchestia* Leach, 1814) (a family group name to be used only by those authors who consider the genera *Orchestia* Leach, and *Talitrus* Bosc to belong to different family groups);

(b) PHRONIMIDAE (correction by Dana, 1853, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** (2) : 999, of PHRONIMIA) Rafinesque, 1815, *Anal. Nature*: 100 (type genus *Phronima* Latreille [1802–1803]);

(c) PHROSININAE Dana, 1853, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** (2) : 1000, 1001 (type genus *Phrosina* Risso, 1822);

(d) TALITRIDAE (correction by Stebbing, 1906 ,*Das Tierreich* **21** : 523 of TALITRIDIA) Rafinesque, 1815, *Anal. Nature*: 101 (type genus *Talitrus* Bosc, [1801–1802]) (a family group name to be given preference under the plenary powers under (1)(e) above over the family-group name ORCHESTIIDAE Leach, 1814, by any author who may consider the genera *Talitrus* and *Orchestia* as belonging to the same family-group taxon).

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of lectotype designation for *Rana macroglossa* Brocchi, 1877 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1750.
(2) Validation of PODICIPEDIDAE (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1509.
(3) Designation of type-species for *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, (Arachnida, Opiliones). Z.N.(S.) 1881.
(4) Designation of type-species for *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1882.
(5) Suppression of *Scaeva arcuata* Fallén, 1817 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1885).
(6) Validation of *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus, 1758 (Mollusca, Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1886.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
August, 1969

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

FINANCIAL REPORT 1968

The Accounts and Balance Sheet duly audited are submitted herewith.

On Income, Sales of Publications are down by rather more than £1,000 but interest on investments is up by £100. In the result there is an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £575.

On Expenditure, Office Expenses are up by £500 but Printing costs are down by a similar amount so that the year's total is virtually the same.

The Official List Suspense Account has been increased by receipts from sales and now stands at £2,300. The Balance Sheet shows an increase in Revenue Reserves of £900.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

Balance Sheet—

1967 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Revenue Reserves—		
	10,000	General Reserve	10,000 0 0	
	2,049	"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	2,318 5 0	
	8,046	Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	8,621 12 10	
20,095				20,939 17 10
		Special Donation unappropriated—		
252		Balance at 31st December, 1968		252 2 3
		Current Liabilities—		
	721	Sundry Creditors	1,361 18 3	
	416	Subscriptions to Publications received in advance ..	860 5 10	
1,137				2,222 4 1
£21,484				£23,414 4 2

REPORT OF

In our opinion the above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fair
with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967.

FINSBURY CIRCUS HOUSE,
BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.
28th March, 1969

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1968

1967 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Fixed Assets—		
		Office Equipment—		
1,001		Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost	1,210 10 7	
650		*Less* Depreciation and amount written off	796 10 6	
351				414 0 1
		Investments at cost—		
14,176		£18,070 3½% Treasury Stock 1977/80 .. .. .. (£13,733) (Market value at date £12,468)	14,176 0 1	
3,000		County Borough of Preston Temporary Loan	3,000 0 0	
17,176				17,176 0 1
		Current Assets—		
	£	Amounts due for Publications £ s. d.		
	957	at valuation 207 19 11		
	169	Income Tax Recoverable .. 169 2 3		
	30	Selective Employment Tax Recoverable 50 12 6		
1,156			427 14 8	
2,801		Balances at Bank and Cash in Hand	5,396 9 4	
3,957				5,824 4 0
		(NOTE—The Stock of Publications has not been valued)		

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN } Members of the Committee
N. D. RILEY } of Management

£21,484	£23,414 4 2

THE AUDITORS

view of the state of affairs at 31st December, 1968 and of the result for the year ended on that date and comply

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Income and Expenditure Account for

1967 £	£	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Administration Expenses—		
	3,551	Salaries, National Insurance, etc.	3,755 18 3	
	1,164	Office Expenses	1,681 9 3	
	53	Audit Fee	52 10 0	
	4,768		5,489 17 6	
	50	*Less* Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50 0 0	
4,718				5,439 17 6
39		Depreciation of Office Equipment		46 0 0
		Printing and Distribution of Publications—		
2,070		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		1,464 17 10
6,827				6,950 15 4
		Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the		
1,707		year, carried down		575 11 1
£8,534				£7,526 6 5
8,046		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		8,621 12 10
£8,046				£8,621 12 10

"Official List"

for the year ended

1967 £		£ s. d.
50	Proportion of Administration Expenses	50 0 0
2,049	Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	2,318 5 0
£2,099		£2,368 5 0

the year ended 31st December, 1968

1967 £	£	INCOME	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Sales of Publications—		
	440	International Code	595 8 2	
	579	Opinions and Declarations	325 4 10	
	6,214	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	5,160 18 3	
	6	Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature ..	— — —	
7,239				6,081 11 3
14		Donations..		15 6 0
758		Interest Received on Investments (gross)		819 19 0
166		Interest on bank deposit		195 2 1
357		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per International Union of Biological Sciences		414 8 1
£8,534				£7,526 6 5
5,214		Balance brought forward from 1967		8,046 1 9
1,707		Balance brought down		575 11 1
1,125		Surplus on Sale of Investments..		— — —
£8,046				£8,621 12 10

Suspense Account

31st December, 1968

1967 £		£ s. d.
1,691	Balance brought forward from 1967	2,048 9 9
408	Sales of Publications	319 15 3
£2,099		£2,368 5 0

HYPOSMOCHOMA BUTLER, 1881 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): A CASE FOR CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 1853

By C. F. Cowan (*Little Gaddesden House, Berkhamsted, Herts., England*)

1. Butler's original spelling of this generic name was *Hyposmochoma*, and this is the correct one under the Code.

2. Professor Zimmerman's prime reason for requesting it to be changed (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **25** : 176–177) is that, as it stands, it would appear to require a masculine gender, and the 300 + specific names it commands would have to be changed from feminine agreement. The name change itself is comparatively insignificant.

3. The desirability of conserving an author's original spelling is of paramount importance, provided stability is not affected.

4. Under Article 30(a)(i) of the Code, provision is made for the International Commission to rule as to gender without invoking their plenary powers.

5. It is here submitted that stability (as regards all the specific names), and both the letter and the spirit of the Code (as regards the generic as well as the specific names), would all be served if Butler's original spelling were properly restored (in place of the unjustifiable emendation " Hyposmocoma "), along with an official ruling that its gender be feminine.

6. Such endorsement by the International Commission of the name *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881, for this exclusively Hawaiian genus, followed by a statement of the case in Professor Zimmerman's incomparable work, one which is bound to be consulted by any future student of the subject, will infallibly ensure ultimate continuity and stability.

7. Past philologists and emendators have tried to prove Butler wrong. Would it not be fairer to suggest he tried? He gave no derivation for Hyposmochoma, but he may have wished to telescope the perfectly correct Greek words ὑπο, ὀσμος, ὀχος (a container, or receptacle), and κομη, which transliterate into Latin as Hypo, osmos, ochos and coma, into a compacted whole. This view does permit one to consider that ' coma ', however mangled, was, with its feminine gender, the final constituent of the amalgam. Butler's insect had, perhaps, a scent-container of hair on the underwing. Nevertheless, this paragraph is parenthetical; it is the name itself, not its putative derivation, with which nomenclature is concerned.

8. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to rule, under Article 30(a)(i) of the Code, that the generic name *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881, is of feminine gender;

(2) to place the generic name *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (5) 7 : 399) (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy *Hyposmochoma blackburnii* Butler, 1881 (l.c.: 400) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *blackburnii* Butler, 1881 (: 400), as published in the binomen *Hyposmochoma blackburnii*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Hyposmocoma* Walsingham, 1907 (an unjustified emendation of *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

Reference

ZIMMERMAN, E. C. 1969. *Hyposmocoma* Butler, 1881 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed validation of emendation from *Hyposmochoma*. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **25** (4/5) : 176–177.

NOTE: Butler's 1881 paper was in two parts; on pp. 317–333, 392–408, and our reference falls in the latter. Zimmerman's reference on p. 177 is incomplete, citing only the former.

FURTHER COMMENT ON *RANA MACULATA* (Z.N.(S.) 1750)

(see volume 23, pages 169–173)

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA*[1])

This is basically a very simple case of a long-overlooked name (*Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801) that affects the names of two currently recognized taxa: (1) its junior synonym, *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger from Puerto Rico, and (2) a Central American species variously known as *Rana macroglossa* Brocchi or *R. maculata* Brocchi. The applicants give no evidence of the importance of the taxa or the overwhelming desirability of maintaining certain names.

Several alternative solutions would have been possible, and should have been presented to the Commission, and evaluated:

A. Application of Code, without use of plenary powers or Art. 23b.

Results: (1) *E. richmondi* would fall in synonymy under *E. maculatus* (Daudin).

(2) *Rana maculata* Brocchi is a junior primary homonym. The next available name, because of the lectotype designation for *macroglossa*, is *R. melanosoma* Gunther, 1900, unused since its original description.

B. Application of the Code, and use of Art. 23b.

Results: (1) *Rana maculata* Daudin is a *nomen oblitum* and *E. richmondi* is maintained as valid.

(2) However, 23b does not affect the Law of Homonymy, and *R. maculata* Brocchi is still preoccupied. The result is the same as in A, (2), above.

C. The proposal by Smith et al., including their designated lectotype for *R. macroglossa*.

Results: (1) *R. maculata* Daudin is suppressed, and *E. richmondi* is maintained as valid.

(2) *R. maculata* Brocchi becomes valid, because the lectotype designation has sunk *macroglossa* under the much older name *pipiens*.

D. My proposal: Under the plenary powers, suppression of *R. maculata* Daudin for purposes of Priority but not for Homonymy (the normal procedure), and suppression of the 1966 lectotype designation for *macroglossa*, followed by fixation of specimen 6412 or 6412B in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris as lectotype of *macroglossa*.

Results: (1) *E. richmondi* is maintained as valid, as Smith et al. desire.

(2) *Rana macroglossa* becomes the valid name for the Central American species, in agreement with " fairly well entrenched " usage, with *R. maculata* Brocchi (preocc.) and *R. melanosoma* as junior synonyms.

I am informed that from 1941 (following Schmidt and Stuart) to 1959, the Central American species in question was universally called *R. macroglossa*. Smith (1959) synonymized *macroglossa* and *maculata* Brocchi, and then, acting as first reviser but acting contrary to his well known support for usage and stability, chose *maculata*. However, Stuart (1963) continued to use *macroglossa* on grounds of usage, the latter being in Stuart's words " fairly well entrenched in the literature." Clearly, no long period of usage of *maculata* Brocchi can be involved since 1959, especially in view of the concurrent usage of *macroglossa* by other students of Central American herpetology (e.g., Stuart, 1963). Now, finding the type series of *macroglossa* mixed, Smith et al. (1966) designated a lectotype in such a way as to destroy the understanding of *macroglossa* that had prevailed for many years, by transferring the name to the synonymy of a different taxon, *Rana pipiens*, thus adding confusion to the literature where it did not previously exist.

Alternative D appears to me the best possible solution, assuming—though I see no real evidence for this—the desirability of conserving *E. richmondi*. It would approve part of the application by Smith et al., but would repair the damage done to

[1] Mail address: c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.

usage, and would avoid the confusion caused by their premature designation of a lectotype for *macroglossa*.

Applicants who (a) apply to the Commission for a certain action and (b) simultaneously take an action (e.g., lectotype designation) that in effect ties the hands of the Commission and influences or forces a decision in the direction they desire are thereby destroying some alternatives or options that the Commission should have open to it when it considers a case. In the present case, the applicants in their reply to my initial objections cited the existence of a " lectotype designation already in the literature " as one of the " great disadvantages " blocking the use of *macroglossa*. I cannot refrain from pointing out that that " great disadvantage " did not exist until they themselves created it in their application.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TROPIDOGASTER BLAINVILLII* DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1837 (REPTILIA). Z.N.(S.) 1860

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

All of the requests embodied in the original petition are fully justified and I strongly urge approval of them by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. It is strange that no scale for evaluation of merit of names for conservation has ever been erected. Various criteria have been discussed, but the inevitable subjectivity of any potential scale has obviously deterred attempts at their proposal. Yet, however subjectively constructed, any scale approaching comprehensiveness has some merit for evaluation of names proposed for conservation. The following may be of some practical value:

Scale of Eligibility of Names for Conservation, Based on Scope of Usage

1. of notably international, extremely common usage (e.g. *Musca domestica*)
2. of notably international, moderately common usage (e.g. *Sphenodon punctatum*)
3. of notably international, occasional but " landmark " usage (e.g. *Varanus komodoensis*)
4. of notably international, infrequent or rare yet " landmark " usage (e.g. *Barbourula busuangensis*)
5. of moderately international but extremely common local usage (e.g. *Rana pipiens*)
6. of moderately international, moderately common local usage (e.g. *Thamnophis sirtalis*)
7. of moderately international, occasional but " landmark " local usage (e.g. *Rhineura floridana*)
8. of moderately international, infrequent or rare yet " landmark " usage (e.g. *Gymnopis multiplicata*)
9. of negligibly international but extremely common local usage (e.g. *Acris crepitans*)
10. of negligibly international, moderately common local usage (e.g. *Rana areolata*)
11. of negligibly international, occasional but " landmark " local usage (e.g. *Syrrhopus marnocki*)
12. of negligibly international, infrequent or rare yet " landmark " usage (e.g. *Plethodon neomexicanus*)
13. of negligibly international, infrequent or rare and " pedestrian " usage (e.g. *Eumeces copei*)

Measured upon this scale, the name *Chalarodon madagascariensis*, the conservation of which is sought in the petition here discussed, falls certainly no lower than category 3. In my opinion it would be a violation of the fundamental objectives of the Code of the Commission to fail to approve conservation of names of unquestioned venerability and stability falling in any of the first 12 categories of the above scale. The merit of *Chalarodon madagascariensis* for conservation is, by this scale, overwhelming.

THE CASE FOR THE RETENTION OF THE GENERIC NAME *PTERORRHIZA* EHRENBERG, 1834. Z.N.(S.) 1851

(see volume 25, pages 171–173)

By Rudolf Birenheide (*Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main*)

The case of Schouppé & Cheng (1969) for the suppression of the generic name *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg, 1834, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, and to retain the subjective younger synonym *Macgeea* Webster, 1889 (not 1834!), is based on a view of the facts which the writer cannot follow; here is his own view:

1. The original material of *Cyathophyllum marginatum* Goldfuss, 1826, consists of two specimens. The writer made a thin section of one of them more than a year ago and selected a lectotype which is published now (Birenheide 1969 : 42).

2. Pickett (1967 : pl. 5, fig. 17–18) figured external views of the two syntypes of *C. marginatum*. Pickett also described these two specimens comparing them with some topotype material of *Macgeea solitaria* (Hall & Whitfield, 1872), the type-species of *Macgeea* Webster, 1889. Pickett used the older subjective synonym *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg, 1834, referring to a letter of Glinski, who intended to redescribe *C. marginatum*, the type-species of *Pterorrhiza*.

3. The type material of the type-species of *Macgeea*, *Pachyphyllum solitarium* Hall & Whitfield, 1872, was only once described (by the authors themselves) and figured very poorly (critical comment on Hall & Whitfield 1872, pl. 9, fig. 6–7, see Fenton & Fenton 1924 : 54). All authors mentioned in Schouppé & Cheng 1969 under " 10 " neither redescribed nor figured the type material of *P. solitarium*. In fact, the type material of *P. solitarium* is not available, and a clear definition of *Macgeea* would be possible at present only by choosing a neotype of *P. solitarium*.

4. Based on the type material of *C. marginatum* Goldfuss, and topotype material of *P. solitarium* Hall & Whitfield, Glinski, Pickett, and the writer assume that *Macgeea* is congeneric with *Pterorrhiza*. This is a subjective opinion of the mentioned authors. Probably *C. marginatum* and *P. solitarium* are not conspecific; therefore other authors may regard the two species in question not even as congeneric. Because of their subjective synonymy both names, *Pterorrhiza*, and *Macgeea*, must remain available.

5. Glinski (1961 : 284) was entitled to use the name *Pterorrhiza;* at that time Article 23b of the International Code did not yet exist.

6. Lang, Smith & Thomas (1940 : 111) stressed the validity and availability of *Pterorrhiza* by selection of a genotype. Their remark " the genus therefore lapses " is contradictory to their own selection and based on an incorrect information (that the types of *C. marginatum* were missing).

7. The comment " 8 " on p. 172 in Schouppé & Cheng 1969 is subjective; it is not to be expected of an author of the year 1834 to define a genus in a modern sense. Between 1834 and 1889 corals belonging to *Pterorrhiza* or *Macgeea* in a modern sense were put into *Cyathophyllum* or other genera already existing. Even after the publication of Webster 1889 it was a further 35 years before the name *Macgeea* finally became recognized as a separate genus (by Fenton & Fenton 1924). Therefore the statement that *Pterorrhiza* was not used within 104 years (between 1834 and 1939) does not deal with the fact that up to 1924 nearly all of the workers on rugose corals felt no urgency to put such solitary corals as *C. marginatum* and *P. solitarium* into a separate new genus.

The above mentioned reasons cause the writer to propose that the International Commission should:

(1) retain the generic name *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg, 1834 : 312, as well as *Macgeea* Webster, 1889 : 710, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, and to place them on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) place the specific names *marginatum* Goldfuss, 1826 : 55, and *solitarium* Hall & Whitfield, 1872 : 232, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

References

Schouppé, A. V. and Cheng, Y. M. 1969. *Pterorrhiza* Ehrenberg 1834 (Anthozoa, Rugosa): Proposed suppression under the plenary powers. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* London **25**, 6 : 220–221

Birenheide, R. 1969. Typen mittel- und oberdevonischer Rugosa aus der Sammlung Goldfuss. *Senckenberg. leth.* Frankfurt a.M. **50**, 1 : 37–55, pls. 1–5

RÉPONSE AU PROBLÈME POSÉ PAR MM FREUDENTHAL ET FAHLBUSCH AU SUJET DE *CRICETODON MINUS* LARTET, 1851 (MAMMALIA). Z.N.(S.) 1854

By Pierre Mein (*Département des Sciences de la Terre, Université de Lyon, France*)

Les auteurs du 19e siècle, dépourvus de microscopes binoculaires, étaient dans l'impossibilité absolue d'isoler correctement les petites formes de rongeurs fossiles. Leurs descriptions et leurs figurations ne nous sont d'aucune utilité. Leurs collections, qui n'étaient pas spectaculaires, ont été dispersées ou détruites. (Dans le cas présent des restes de la collection Lartet se retrouvent au Museum de Paris, mais aussi à celui de Toulouse et au British Museum). Le premier réviseur qui fit un travail utile fut S. Schaub et son opinion exprimée en 1925 fait toujours autorité. C'est lui le véritable inventeur de l'espèce et préconise comme nom: *Megacricetodon minor* (Lartet) 1851 sensu Schaub; ou encore ce qui simplifierait la nomenclature, et la Commission en a le pouvoir:

Megacricetodon minor (Schaub), 1925.

Dans ce dernier cas le choix du lectotype pourrait se faire sur le plus bel échantillon étudié par Schaub, c'est à dire le crâne du Museum de Stuttgart No. 151681, fig. in Schaub p. 19–20.

Si la commission se rangeait à l'avis de Fahlbusch pour nommer cette forme *Megacricetodon schaubi* Fahlbusch, 1964 cela entrainerait de nombreux inconvénients; outre ceux exposés par Freudenthal, je signale que:

— " minor " ne s'appliquerait plus à la plus petite espèce de Cricétodonte

— " schaubi " a déjà été employé pour designer un Cricétodonte, *Cricetodon schaubi* Zdansky, 1930

— Il existe également un autre binome: *Cricetodon pygmaeum* Fraas, 1870 du gisement de Steinheim et qui correspond soit au petit *Megacricetodon* soit au petit *Democricetodon.* Il suffirait donc que quelqu'un reprenne l'étude de Steinheim pour tout remettre en question.

En décidant que les noms de Lartet et de Fraas n'ont pas de valeur et doivent etre oubliés la commission résoudra définitivement le problème.

Pour le problème annexe de la redéfinition de l'espèce-type du genre *Democricetodon;* un genre étant défini d'après une espèce et non d'après une sous-espèce, je préconise pour espèce-type de *Democricetodon: Democricetodon brevis* Schaub 1925.

— Cette espèce ayant été définie dans un gisement plus récent que Sansan, il est possible que le petit *Democricetodon* de Sansan appartienne à une sous-espèce distincte; mais dans ce cas je considère comme inutile ou prématuré l'adoption d'un nouveau vocable " crassus " comme le préconise Freudenthal. Il faudrait d'abord s'assurer que la forme de Sansan est différente de celle de Neudorf d'âge voisin et déjà nommée: *Democricetodon brevis vindoboniensis* (Schaub & Zapfe), 1953. Si cette preuve était fournie on pourrait alors la nommer *Democricetodon brevis minor* Falhbusch, 1964 (avec l'inconvénient d'une ambiguité possible du terme *minor*). Je préconise de ne pas trancher ce dernier problème avant la parution du travail de Madame Baudelot de Toulouse qui réetudie le gisement.

OPINION 884

MUSCA LATERALIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca lateralis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *canicularis* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Musca canicularis* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 2304.

(3) The specific name *lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca lateralis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 906.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1764)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. C. Pont and the late Dr. J. G. Chillcott in June 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 8 July 1966 and was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 241–242. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)31 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 242. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Vokes, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Brinck, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Melville.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

However, Commissioners Holthuis and Melville pointed out that in this request the applicants had asked for the suppression of *Musca lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy, which would have the effect of validating any use of the specific name after Linnaeus, 1758. Since the applicants had not intended this effect, a second vote was taken.

On 10 February 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (69)2, which proposed that

Musca lateralis Linnaeus, 1758, be suppressed for the Law of Priority alone. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 March 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Forest, Simpson, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Lemche, Ride, Eisenmann, Melville, Obruchev, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky, Mayr.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): do Amaral, Evans, Munroe.

Commissioners Starobogatov and Uchida returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

canicularis, *Musca*, Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 454

lateralis, *Musca*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 597

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (68)31 and (O.M.) (69)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in Voting Paper (68)31, as modified by Voting Paper (O.M.) (69)2, has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 884.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 *March* 1969

OPINION 885

VOLUTA MITRA LINNAEUS, 1758 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that the specific name *mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta mitra* has precedence over the specific name *episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta episcopalis*.

(2) The generic name *Mitra* Lamarck, [1798] (gender : feminine), type-species by tautonomy, *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1842.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta mitra* (type-species of *Mitra* Lamarck, [1798]) (Name No. 2305);

(b) *papalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta papalis* (Name No. 2306).

(4) The specific name *episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta episcopalis* (a junior objective synonym of *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 907.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1728)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. Eugene Coan in September 1965 as a proposal that *Voluta episcopalis* be placed on the Official List. Mr. Coan's application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 355–356. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. Comments opposing the application were received from Dr. R. T. Abbott, Mr. W. O. Cernohorsky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 80–81), Dr. H. A. Rehder (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 146) and Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 207–208). The application was supported by Prof. Myra Keen (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 9). Mr. D. Heppell requested that in addition to the original application, the authorship of the generic name *Mitra* be decided by the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 81).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)1, in Part 1 either for or against the proposal presented as Alternative B in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 356, and in Part 2 either for or against the addition of *Mitra* to the Official List of Generic Names with attribution of that generic name to either Röding or Lamarck. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Jaczewski, Alvarado, Binder, Bonnet.

Negative votes—sixteen (16): China, Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Obruchev, Brinck, Sabrosky, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Eisenmann, Evans, Kraus, Mertens, Ride.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late negative vote.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21): China, Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Obruchev, Brinck, Sabrosky, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

For Lamarck as author of *Mitra*—nineteen (19): China, Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Lemche, Starobogatov, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

For Röding as author of *Mitra*—two (2): Brinck, Uchida.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late vote in favour of Lamarck.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Forest, Munroe.

Commissioners Melville, Tortonese and Simpson did not vote in Part 1 of Voting Paper (68)1.

A number of Commissioners in returning their votes expressed their agreement with Dr. Sabrosky's proposal to place *Voluta mitra* and *Voluta papalis* on the Official List, and *Voluta episcopalis* on the Official Index. Through an error in typing Dr. Sabrosky's alternative proposal was omitted from Voting Paper (68)1. Consequently on 10 February 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (69)1 either for or against Dr. Sabrosky's proposal as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 207–208. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 March 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Forest, Simpson, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Lemche, Jaczewski, Ride, Eisenmann, Melville, Obruchev, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky.

Negative votes—one (1): Mayr.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): do Amaral, Evans, Munroe,

Commissioners Starobogatov and Uchida returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

episcopalis, *Mitra*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10)**1** : 732–733

Mitra Lamarck, [1798], *Ency. méth.*, Tabl. Vers: pl. 369

mitra, *Voluta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10)**1** : 732–733

papalis, *Voluta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10)**1** : 732–733

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)1 and (O.M.) (69)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Voting Papers (68)1, part 2, and (O.M.) (69)1 have been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 885.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *March* 1969

OPINION 886

PURPURA BRUGUIÈRE AND *MURICANTHUS* SWAINSON (GASTROPODA): DESIGNATIONS OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH GRANT OF PRECEDENCE TO THAIDIDAE OVER PURPURIDAE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Purpura* Bruguière, 1789, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Buccinum persicum* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Muricanthus* Swainson, 1840, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Murex radix* Gmelin, [1791], is hereby designated to be the type of that genus;

(c) it is hereby directed that the family-group name THAIDIDAE Suter, 1913, is to be given precedence over PURPURIDAE Broderip, 1839, by any zoologist who considers *Thais* [Röding] and *Purpura* Bruguière to belong to the same family-group taxon;

(d) the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) the family-group names PURPURACEA Menke, 1828, and PURPURINAE Swainson, 1840;

(ii) the generic name *Tritonalia* Fleming, 1828.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Purpura* Bruguière, 1789 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Buccinum persicum* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1843);

(b) *Ocenebra* Gray, 1847 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Murex erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1844);

(c) *Muricanthus* Swainson, 1840 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Murex radix* Gmelin [1791] (Name No. 1845);

(d) *Charonia* Gistl [1847], (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Murex tritonis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1846);

(e) *Thais* [Röding], 1798 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Iredale, 1915, *Murex fucus* Gmelin, 1791 (Name No. 1847).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *persicum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Buccinum persicum* (type-species of *Purpura* Bruguière, 1789) (Name No. 2307);

(b) *erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Murex erinaceus* (type-species of *Ocenebra* Gray, 1847) (Name No. 2308);

(c) *radix* Gmelin, [1791], as published in the binomen *Murex radix* (type-species of *Muricanthus* Swainson, 1840) (Name No. 2309);

(d) *tritonis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Murex tritonis* (type-species of *Charonia* Gistl [1847]) (Name No. 2310);

(e) *nodosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Nerita nodosa* (Name No. 2311).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified;

(a) *Tritonalia* Fleming, 1828 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above) (Name No. 1950);

(b) *Triton* Montfort, 1810 (a junior homonym of *Triton* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1951);

(c) *Centronotus* Swainson, 1833 (a junior homonym of *Centronotus* Schneider, 1801) (Name No. 1952).

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *pictum* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Haustrum pictum* (rejected as a *nomen oblitum*) (Name No. 908);

(b) *dentex* Perry, 1811, as published in the binomen *Haustrum dentex* (rejected as a *nomen oblitum*) (Name No. 909).

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) THAIDIDAE (correction of Thaisidae) Suter, 1913 (type-genus *Thais* [Röding], 1798) (by direction under the plenary powers to be given precedence over PURPURIDAE Broderip, 1839, by any zoologist who considers *Thais* and *Purpura* to belong to the same family-group taxon) (Name No. 439);

(b) PURPURIDAE Broderip, 1839 (type-genus *Purpura* Bruguière, 1789) (by direction under the plenary powers not to be given precedence over THAIDIDAE Suter, 1913) (Name No. 440).

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) PURPURACEA Menke, 1828 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above) (Name No. 444);

(b) PURPURINAE Swainson, 1840 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above) (Name No. 445).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1621)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Prof. Myra Keen in December 1963. Prof. Keen's application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 7 August 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 235–239. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other

prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to four specialist serials.

Comments supporting the application were received from the Northern California Malacozoological Club (M. D. Richart), Dr. A. G. Smith, Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena and Dr. J. L. Bailey Jr. (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 136) the last two, however, expressing preference for the use of the senior name Purpuridae Broderip, 1839, to the junior name Thaididae Suter, 1913.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)26 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 238–239. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China,* Simpson,* Mayr, Holthuis,* Bonnet, Boschma,* Brinck,* Vokes, Lemche,* Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Sabrosky,† do Amaral,* Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Munroe, Ride,† Stoll, Kraus,* Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting papers not returned—three (3): Binder, Hubbs, Obruchev.

In returning their Voting Papers, Commissioners Sabrosky and Ride made the following comments:

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (1.vii.66.): " The divided vote illustrates the desirability of making separate cases of distinct problems, some of which involve quite different points. I believe that the case of *Purpura* should be dealt with separately and should be resubmitted to the Commission, with further evidence and clarification of the proposal, or submission of alternate proposals if needed. I formally ask reconsideration of the case.

" The question of family name Purpuridae *vs.* Thaididae is a critical one, but here the authors submit diametrically opposed statements. Keen, the applicant (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 236, ii) states that Thaididae ' has been *almost universally applied* ever since ' its first use in 1913. Baily, on the other hand (ibid. **22** : 136), says that ' the name Purpuridae is the commonly accepted name. The name Thaididae has *never come into general usage*' [both italics mine]. Both statements are unsupported by evidence. Which is correct? How can the Commission reach a just decision unless the answer is provided?

" Keen has stated (ibid. **22** : 137, first paragraph) that her alternative (a) is the best choice ' *provided* [her italics] that at the same time all family-group names based on *Purpura* were suppressed.' The inference is that if her application for approval of Thaididae were to be rejected, and Purpuridae approved instead as favoured by two of the commenters (ibid. **22** : 136), then her alternative (a) would not be the best choice.

" Should not the Commission be given an appropriate statement, with choices, after the evidence for usage has been furnished? "

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* These Commissioners preferred to retain PURPURIDAE as the valid family-group name

† Commissioners Sabrosky and Ride asked for further information on usage of THAIDIDAE and PURPURIDAE before voting on that part of the application

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (28.vii.66): " I am unable to vote for (1)(c), (6), (7) of the proposals. We have two opposing authoritative statements and no advice from the Secretary as to which is correct.

" Dr. Keen, *Bull.* **21** : 236, 'Thaididae . . . almost universally applied ever since.'

" Dr. Bailey, *Bull.* **22** : 136, ' Thaididae has never come into general usage.' "

In reply to the requests for more information on the usage of the family-group names, Dr. Keen supplied the following list, which was compiled subject to the following restrictions:

(a) published after 1950;

(b) publication uninfluenced by her own convictions;

(c) publication by authors who have done more than casual taxonomic work.

Using names based on Thais: Durham 1950, Morris 1952, Woodring 1959, Rippingale & McMichael 1961, Abbot 1962, Powell 1962.

Using names based on Purpura: Abbot 1959, Warmke & Abbot 1961.

Using Muricidae undivided: Abbot 1960, Taylor & Sohn 1962, Habe 1964.

A second vote was therefore taken on Voting Paper (67)53 in order to decide the question of the Family-group names alone. Included with this voting paper was Dr. Keen's list as given above. On 2 January 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)53 either for or against the proposal relating to the family-group names as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **21** : 238–239. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 2 April 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Mayr, China, Vokes, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Binder, Bonnet, Obruchev, Lemche, Sabrosky, Munroe, Uchida, Tortonese, Ride, Mertens, Alvarado.

Negative votes—four (4): Holthuis, Boschma, Simpson, Brinck.

Commissioners Kraus and Forest returned late affirmative votes.

However, the following objection was raised by Dr. Holthuis who voted against the proposal:

" It has already been agreed in an earlier vote (V.P. (1966)26) to place the generic name *Purpura* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and any name placed on that List must have the possibility of becoming that of the type-genus of a family, since an author wishing to make (in this case *Purpura*) the type of a monotypic family would have no alternative name to use. "

Consequently on 10 February 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) 69(4) to correct the action taken on Voting Paper (67)53 by voting either for or against the proposal to grant precedence to THAIDIDAE over PURPURIDAE and the placing of both names on the Official List with the annotation that authors synonymising the two should give THAIDIDAE precedence over PURPURIDAE. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 March 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Forest, Simpson, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Lemche, Ride, Eisenmann, Melville, Obruchev, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky, Mayr.

Negative votes—none (0).
Voting Papers not returned—three (3): do Amaral, Evans, Munroe.
Commissioners Starobogatov and Uchida returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Centronotus Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 100
Charonia Gistl, [1847], *Handb. Naturgesch.* : 559, 586
dentex, Haustrum, Perry, 1811, *Conchology* : pl. 44
erinaceus, Murex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 743
Muricanthus Swainson, 1840, *Treatise Malac.* : 296
nodosa, Nerita, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 777
Ocenebra Gray, 1847, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **20** : 200
persicum, Purpura, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 738
pictum, Haustrum, Perry, 1811, *Conchology* : pl. 44
Purpura Bruguière, 1789, *Ency. Method.* Text, Vers. **1** (1) : 15
PURPURACEA Menke, 1828, *Synopsis meth. Moll.* : 34
PURPURIDAE Broderip, 1839, *Penny cyclop.* **14** : 321
PURPURINAE Swainson, 1840, *Treatise Malac.* : 71
radix, Murex, Gmelin, [1791], *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3527
THAIDIDAE (correction of THAISIDAE) Suter, 1913, *Man. N.Z. Moll* : 42
Thais [Röding], 1798, *Mus. bolten.* : 54
Triton Montfort, 1810, *Conch. Syst. Class. méth. Coquilles* **2** : 586
Tritonalia Fleming, 1828, *Hist. Brit. Anim.* : corrigenda
tritonis, Murex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 754

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present ruling:
For *Thais* [Röding], 1798 : Iredale, 1915, *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* **47** : 472

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (66)26, (67)53, and (O.M.) (69)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Voting Papers (66)26 and (O.M.) (69)4 have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 886.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *March* 1969

OPINION 887

BRYAXIS KUGELANN, 1794 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the specific name *schneideri* Kugelann, 1794, as published in the binomen *Bryaxis schneideri*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Pselaphus bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Pselaphus bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816 (Name No. 1848);

(b) *Bythinus* Leach, 1817 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1838, *Pselaphus securiger* Reichenbach, 1816 (Name No. 1849).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Pselaphus bulbifer* (type-species of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794) (Name No. 2312);

(b) *securiger* Reichenbach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Pselaphus securiger* (type-species of *Bythinus* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 2313).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Bryaxis* Leach, 1817 (a junior homonym of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794) (Name No. 1953);

(b) *Arcopagus* Leach, 1817 (a junior objective synonym of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794) (Name No. 1954);

(c) *Bolbobythus* Raffray, 1904 (a junior objective synonym of *Bythinus* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 1955).

(5) The specific name *schneideri* Kugelann, 1794, as published in the binomen *Bryaxis schneideri* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 910.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1642)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Claude Besuchet in March 1964. Dr. Besuchet's application was sent to the printer on 22 April 1966 and was published on 29 July 1966 in *Bull. zool.*

Nomencl. **23** : 114–116. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

Professor Mayr requested more information on the usage of *Bryaxis schneideri*, which Dr. Besuchet had proposed be suppressed. In reply Dr. Besuchet informed the Commission that *schneideri* is a *nomen oblitum*, never having been used since Kugelann's second description in 1798, except by Raffray, 1903, who placed it in the synonymy of *Pselaphus bulbifer* Reichenbach. *Pselaphus bulbifer* has been used for over 150 years for the species which is type of *Bryaxis*.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)7 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 115–116. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Melville, Boschma, Obruchev, Munroe, Brinck, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Forest.

Prof. A. do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote. In returning his negative vote, Dr. Sabrosky wrote as follows: " The generic names involved here are straightened out on the basis of strict priority. I see no reason why the specific names cannot be handled in the same way."

After the voting on Dr. Besuchet's proposals had been completed it was discovered that there is a defect in the designation of a type-species for *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876, which Dr. Besuchet had proposed for the Official List. Jeannel in 1950 designated *Pselaphus sanguineus* Fabricius as type of this genus, but Fabricius' usage of the name *sanguineus* proves to be a misidentification of *Staphylinus sanguineus* Linnaeus, a staphylinid of the genus *Aleochara*. The genus *Rybaxis* has therefore been withdrawn from the present Opinion and is the subject of another application published in this part (see p. 266).

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Arcopagus Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 80, 83

Bolbobythus Raffray, 1904, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **73** : 255

bulbifer, *Pselaphus*, Reichenbach, 1816, *Mon. Pselaph.* : 37

Bryaxis Kugelann, 1794, *N. Mag. Lieb. Ent. von Schneider* **1** (5) : 580–582

Bryaxis Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 81, 85

Bythinus Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 80, 83

schneideri, *Bryaxis*, Kugelann, 1794, *N. Mag. Lieb. Ent. von Schneider* **1**(5) : 580–582

securiger, *Pselaphus*, Reichenbach, 1816, *Mon. Pselaph.* : 45.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Bythinus* Leach, 1817 : Westwood, 1838, *Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Generic Synopsis : 21

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 887.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *March* 1969

OPINION 888

SALPA FORSSKÅL, 1775 (TUNICATA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *THALIA* BLUMENBACH, 1798

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, made prior to the present ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Salpa democratica* Forsskål, 1775, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Salpa* Forsskål, 1775 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation by J. P. Waal, 1966, *Salpa maxima* Forsskål, 1775 (Name No. 1850);

(b) *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Salpa democratica* Forsskål, 1775 (Name No. 1851);

(c) *Cyclosalpa* Blainville, 1827 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation by Metcalfe, 1918, *Salpa pinnata* Forsskål, 1775 (Name No. 1852).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *maxima* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa maxima* (type-species of *Salpa* Forsskål, 1775) (Name No. 2314);

(b) *democratica* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa democratica* (type-species of *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798) (Name No. 2315);

(c) *pinnata* Forsskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa pinnata* (type-species of *Cyclosalpa* Blainville, 1827) (Name No. 2316).

(4) The generic name *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1956.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1651)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Miss J. P. Waal in May 1964. The application was revised in July 1966 and was sent to the printers on 16 August 1966. It was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 232–234. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)29 either for or against the

proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 234. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Vokes, Jaczewski, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were sent by Commissioners when returning their voting papers:

Prof. E. Tortonese (24.x.68): " This is evidently a case in which it is absolutely necessary to have an agreement, in order to avoid a very regrettable upsetting of the current nomenclature of well known animals."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (12.xi.68): " The case as submitted may require further action. Citation by the applicant of Opinion 5 and the Commissioner's recommendation concerning Article 25 of the Règles is of historical interest only (Arts. 78(b) (f), 84(a)). The case before us is one in which a new edition or reprint of a pre-1758 work has been issued in 1798 in which the author has employed, and published within the meaning of the Code (Arts. 8, 9), the name *Thalia* for a kind of animal for the first time since the starting point of Zoological Nomenclature. The availability of *Thalia* from 1798 depends upon its author and the work in question having fulfilled the requirements of Art. 11(c). Since Browne 1798 is not available to me, I ask the Secretary to examine it and to decide whether it meets these requirements. If it does the Commission must be asked to use the plenary powers to suppress *Thalia* Browne, 1789 for the purposes of both the Laws of Priority and Homonymy."

Mr. R. V. Melville (18.xi.68): " Although it is immaterial in the context of this application, the author is wrong to suppose that Opinion 5 and the proceedings of the Paris 1948 Congress have any standing as authorities; see Article 84."

In answer to Dr. Ride's comment, although it was not realised at the time of publication of Miss Waal's application, Browne's work of 1789 was suppressed under the plenary powers in Opinion 89 and placed on the Official Index (Title No. 41) in Direction 32.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cyclosalpa Blainville, 1827, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **47** : 108
democratica, Salpa, Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 112
maxima, Salpa, Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 112
pinnata, Salpa, Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 112
Salpa Edwards, 1771, *in* Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carolina* [ed. 3] **2** : 17
Salpa Forsskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 112
Thalia Blumenbach, 1798, *Abbild. nat. Gegenstände*, Gottingen : 30

The following is the original reference for type-species designations for nominal genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Cyclosalpa* Blainville, 1827 : Metcalf, 1918, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 100, **2** (2) : 9
For *Salpa* Forsskål, 1775 : J. P. Waal, 1966, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 232

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 888.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *March* 1969

OPINION 889

HYPAEUS SIMON, 1900 (ARANAEA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Acragas taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Acragas taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 1853.

(3) The specific name *taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, as published in the binomen *Acragas taczanowskii* (type-species of *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2317.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1771)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. M. E. Galiano in July 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 16 August 1966 and was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 256. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)1 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 256. At the close of the voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Evans, Jaczewski, Simpson, do Amaral, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Tortonese.

Negative Votes—two (2): Eisenmann, Melville.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners when returning their voting papers:

Mr. E. Eisenmann (20.i.69): " The application does not indicate how stability will be served by changing the type-species designated by the author of the genus. That the author 'had before him' a specimen that (according to the applicant) is congeneric but was an undescribed species at the time of erection of the genus is not reason for a shift of type—as long as the generic characters given do fit the designated type-species. If so the type-species was *not* misidentified."

Mr. R. V. Melville (30.i.69): " The applicant admits that the nominal species cited by Simon as type-species of *Hypaeus* is congeneric with the species that he had before him. No reason has been given why *Attus porcatus* Taczanowski,

1872 is unsuitable as type-species of *Hypaeus*, nor for using the plenary powers to prevent it remaining so."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Hypaeus Simon, 1900, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **69** : 42

taczanowskii, *Acragas*, Mello-Leitão, 1948, *An. Acad. Brasil Cien.* **20** (2) : 187, fig. 27.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 889.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *April* 1969

OPINION 890

KERR, 1792, *THE ANIMAL KINGDOM*: ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF WORKS APPROVED AS AVAILABLE FOR USE IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

RULING.—The following work is hereby placed on the Official List of Works approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 42:

KERR, Robert, 1792. The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of the celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus; Class 1 Mammalia (Class 2 The Birds) . . . being a translation of that part of the Systema Naturae, as . . . published by Prof. Gmelin . . . with numerous additions from more recent zoological writers. London.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1769)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. H. J. Kuhn in July 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 28 September 1966 and was published on 30 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 279–282. An additional comment on the bird names in Kerr's "Animal Kingdom" submitted by Mr. E. Eisenmann was published with the main application. A comment supporting the proposal was received from Dr. W. C. Osman Hill.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 281. At the end of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, Jaczewski, Simpson, do Amaral, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Tortonese.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 890.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 *April* 1969

OPINION 891

BIRADIOLITES D'ORBIGNY, 1850, AND *DURANIA* DOUVILLÉ, 1908 (BIVALVIA): ADDED TO OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850 (gender : masculine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Toucas, 1909, *Biradiolites canaliculatus* d'Orbigny, 1850 (Name No. 1854);

(b) *Durania* Douvillé, 1908 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Hippurites cornupastoris* DesMoulins, 1826 (Name No. 1855).

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *canaliculatus* d'Orbigny, 1850, as published in the binomen *Biradiolites canaliculatus* (type-species of *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850) (Name No. 2318);

(b) *cornupastoris* DesMoulins, 1826, as published in the binomen *Hippurites cornupastoris* (type-species of *Durania* Douvillé, 1908) (Name No. 2319).

(3) The generic name *Eubiradiolites* Coogan, 1966 (a junior objective synonym of *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1957.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1765)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in June 1966 by Dr. Ralph Myers and was sent to the printer on 16 August 1966. The application was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 36–38. Comments supporting the application were received from Prof. Myra Keen (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 209) Dr. G. Alencaster, Dr. L. J. Chubb, and Prof. B. A. Bishop.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (69)6 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 37. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, Simpson, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Tortonese.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Biradiolites d'Orbigny, 1850, *Pal. France, Crét.* **4** (Brach.) : 230

canaliculatus d'Orbigny, 1850, *Pal. France, Crét.* **4** (Brach.) : 230

cornupastoris DesMoulins, 1826, *Bull. Hist. nat. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux* **1** : 288, pl. 10

Durania Douvillé, 1908, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* (4) **8** : 309

Eubiradiolites Coogan, 1966, *J. Paleont.* **40** : 763

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850: Toucas, 1909, *Mém. Soc. géol. France*, Paleont. **36** : 98.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 891.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 *April* 1969

OPINION 892

TETRAMERES CREPLIN, 1846 (NEMATODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Tropisurus* Diesing, 1835, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Tetrameres* Creplin, 1846 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tetrameres haemochrous* Creplin, 1846, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1856.

(3) The specific name *haemochrous* as published in the binomen *Tetrameres haemochrous* (type-species of *Tetrameres* Creplin, 1846) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2320.;

(4) The generic name *Tropisurus* Diesing, 1835 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1958.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1783)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in November 1966 by Dr. M. B. Chitwood. The application was sent to the printer on 10 January 1967 and was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 57–59. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (69)8 either for or against the proposals as set out on *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 58. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, do Amaral, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Tortonese.

Negative votes—four (4): Eisenmann, Obruchev, Simpson, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners when returning their Voting Papers:

Mr. E. Eisenmann (14.i.69): " *Tropisurus* is the correct name under the Code. As it is used in important current reference works—e.g. Baylis and Daubney (1926), and Yamaguti (1961)—I can see no justification for suspending the rules to invalidate it."

Prof. G. G. Simpson (21.ii.69): " As both *Tropisurus* and *Tetrameres* are in common use, why suppress the one that is valid under the rules? "

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (15.iii.69): " Baylis and Daubney (1926) and Yamaguti (1961) were quite correct in using *Tropisurus*. It is not clear to me why Stiles and Baker (1930) did not themselves go back to *Tropisurus* when the emendation *Tropidurus* was found to be preoccupied."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
haemochrous, *Tetrameres*, Creplin, 1846, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **12** : 130
Tetrameres Creplin, 1846, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **12** : 130
Tropisurus Diesing, 1835, *Oesterr. Med. Jahr.* **16** : 83.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 892.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 *April* 1969

REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE NAME OF THE FAMILY OF WHICH *PODICEPS* LATHAM, 1787, (AVES) IS THE NOMINAL TYPE-GENUS (Z.N.(S.) 1509)

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present case (supplementing an earlier application dealt with in Opinion 401) is put before the Commission in order to resolve a difference of view between Mr. Eugene Eisenmann and Sir Landsborough Thomson, on the one hand, and the Secretary, on the other hand, on the construction of the Code in relation to the case. One party holds that the etymological history of the generic name *Podiceps* allows the procedural aspects of the case to be settled by the normal application of the Code and by a simple majority vote; the Secretary holds that this history is irrelevant in terms of the Code and that the plenary powers, requiring a two-thirds majority vote, ought to be used. In the following paragraphs the facts of the case and the considerations that are not in dispute are followed by a brief statement of the opposed points of view and by two alternative sets of proposals to the Commission. The extensive correspondence between the parties is reproduced as an Appendix. We are all agreed on the substantive point, namely to validate the extensive usage of the name PODICIPEDIDAE.

2. Direction 75 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 293–308, 1957) dealt with family-group names involved in connexion with certain generic names in birds that had formed the subject-matter of Opinion 401 (*ibid.* : 3–64, 1956). The name PODICIPITIDAE Bonaparte, 1831, emended from Bonaparte's published name PODICEPINAE, was thereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. The original proposal to adopt the generic names *Podiceps* for the grebes and *Gavia* for the loons, thus settling a long dispute on the meaning of the name *Colymbus* Linné, was made by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress and was adopted in Opinion 401. No proposal was then made as to the family-name for the grebes, and this was dealt with in Direction 75 without ornithologists being given an opinion to express their views. Two leading ornithologists from different countries (Wetmore, 1960, *Smiths. misc. Coll.* 139 (11) : 5–6; Thomson, 1960, *Ibis* : 333) published papers asserting that the correct form of the family-name for the grebes was PODICIPEDIDAE, not PODICIPITIDAE.

3. In 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 159–60) Mr. Guy Mountfort (as Honorary Secretary of the British Ornithologists' Union) and Sir Landsborough Thomson, citing references and circumstantial evidence in support of their case, asked the Commission to reconsider its decision in respect of the name PODICIPITIDAE which they showed ought to be spelt PODICIPEDIDAE. The Commission intended to deal with this application during its meeting at Washington later that year, but pressure of other business prevented this from being done. As a result of a letter from Mr. Eisenmann dated 22 September 1968, I invited him, Sir Landsborough Thomson and Mr. Mountfort to provide

further supporting evidence, including in particular the author and date to be attributed to PODICIPEDIDAE, which had not previously been made clear. The ensuing correspondence made it evident that we were in disagreement about the method to be adopted in solving the problem of the form of the family-name and that only the Commission could decide the issue. We are in complete agreement about the facts of the case and about the end to be attained.

4. *Podiceps*, used as a generic name for the grebes by Latham, 1787, and as a specific name for the Pied-billed Grebe by Linnaeus, 1758, was written *Podicipes* by pre-Linnean authors. *Podicipes* is a latinization of the English vernacular " arsefoot ", referring to the extreme posterior placing of the leg in grebes, and the derivation is clearly from *podex*, vent, and *pes*, foot. This origin, however, is quite concealed in the spelling *Podiceps*. In fact, when the late Canon Grensted, then Classical Adviser to the Commission, was consulted about the form of the family-name during the preparation of Direction 75, he gave it as his opinion that the generic name was derived from *podium*, platform, and *caput*, head, so that the family name automatically became PODICIPITIDAE; and it was so entered on the Official List. Canon Grensted was not given any information about the pre-Linnean form or vernacular background of the name, and he could have given no other answer to the question as it was put to him. Whether stability and universality of nomenclature is best served by accepting that opinion is a matter for the Commission to decide. It is therefore appropriate to examine the basis on which that decision must be taken.

5. It is agreed between us that the only Articles of the Code that are relevant to this case are: Art. 29, which says that a family-name is formed by adding the termination -IDAE to the stem of the name of the type-genus; Art. 32, which says that the original spelling of a name is to be retained, except under three specified circumstances, none of which applies here; and Art. 33, which allows a family-name to be amended to accord with a justified emendation of the name of the type-genus—a procedure expressly excluded by the applicants in this case. Appendix D, Table 2, Part A, though not part of the mandatory Code, is also relevant. We differ on the interpretation of the word " stem " in Art. 29.

6. Mr. Eisenmann and Sir Landsborough Thomson appeal to the etymological history of the name. They claim that Linnaeus, for reasons which cannot now be discerned, shortened the pre-existing *Podicipes* to *Podiceps*, but that this should not be taken into account in determining the stem of the name. My position is, first, that the word *Podiceps* cannot possibly give a stem PODICIPED- in conformity either with Latin rules or with the indications of Appendix D to the Code; secondly, since there is no such available name as *Podicipes*, neither it nor its stem enter into the discussion; and thirdly, that the implication of the applicants' case is that the spelling of the generic name should be changed to *Podicipes* (since they claim that Linnaeus wrongly emended a pre-existing name). But the applicants agree that it is not only unnecessary but totally undesirable to emend the generic name. The applicants claim that, by taking the pre-Linnean history of the name into account, it is possible to rule under the normal application of Article 29 that the stem of *Podiceps* is

PODICIPED-. My view is that the pre-Linnean history of the name is irrelevant, and that the plenary powers ought to be used to rule that the family-name is PODICIPEDIDAE. In addition, although Appendix D is not mandatory, it seems to me undesirable to give a ruling under the ordinary powers of the Commission against the sense of the Appendix.

7. Finally—and this is a point that should be given its full weight by the Commission—the applicants have shown beyond any doubt that PODICIPEDIDAE is used in a large number of important works and ask only for the position to be regularized. This is not in question.

8. The Commission will therefore be invited to vote on the following propositions:

Part I

That the family-group name PODICIPITIDAE may be changed to PODICIPEDIDAE { without the use of the plenary powers / only by use of the plenary powers.

Part II

That the Commission should:

Alternative A

(1) Use its plenary powers to rule that the name of the family of which *Podiceps* Latham, 1787, is the type-genus is PODICIPEDIDAE;

(2) delete paragraph 2(a) of Direction 75 and the corresponding entry under Name No. 190 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(3) place the family-group name PODICIPEDIDAE (correction of PODICEPINAE) Bonaparte, 1831, on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology;

(4) place the family-group name PODICIPITIDAE (correction of PODICEPINAE) Bonaparte, 1831, (formerly Name No. 190 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

Alternative B

(1) to rule that under the normal application of the Code, the stem of the generic name *Podiceps* Latham, 1787, is Podiciped- and that in consequence the family-name based on that generic name is PODICIPEDIDAE:

(2), (3) and (4) as under Alternative A.

Part III

In the event of a majority less than a two-thirds majority voting for Alternative A in Part II above, Commissioners will be invited to say whether or not they are prepared to have their votes added to that majority. This is intended to ensure a definite result and avoid the necessity of taking a second vote if the view of a majority of the Commissioners is insufficiently supported to allow action under the plenary powers.

APPENDIX

(i) *Eisenmann to Melville*, 19 *October* 1968

As Chairman of the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, which is preparing a new edition of the Check-list of North American Birds, an early decision of the application made by Sir Landsborough Thomson and Mr. Mountfort is of importance to me. As I have indicated, the A.O.U. Committee wishes to support that application. I believe that the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, of which Dr. Charles Vaurie is Chairman, has also indicated such support. Aside from the question of etymology, on which the applicants are certainly correct, current usage is overwhelmingly in favour of their position. Very few works indeed have followed that portion of Direction 75 which recommended Podicipitidae.

You ask as to author and date for Podicipedidae.

As prior to the 1961 Code priority did not apply to family-group names, it was not customary to provide synonymy for family-group names in ornithological works. However in Pierce Brodkorb's Catalogue of Fossil Birds, Pt. 1, Bull. Florida State Mus., vol. 7, no. 4, p. 226, 1963, such synonymy is provided for the grebe family, as follows:

> " Family PODICIPEDIDAE (Bonaparte)
>
> Podicepinae Bonaparte, 1831, Saggio di una distribuzione metodica degli Animali Vertebrati, p. 62 (type *Podiceps* Latham).—Podicipidae Bonaparte, 1853, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. 37, no. 18, p. 646.—Podicipedidae Coues, 1880 (Sept. 30), Bull. U.S. geol. geog. Surv. Terr., vol. 5, no. 4, p. 1039.—Podicipitidae Forbes, 1884 (Jan.) Ibis, ser. 5, vol. 2, no. 5, p. 119.—Podicipetidae Allen, 1907 (Apr. 15), Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 23, p. 287."

You will note that Brodkorb adopts Podicipedidae as correct but credits authorship to Bonaparte in parenthese, although the first author to use that particular spelling was Coues, 1880. I believe Brodkorb was right under the provisions of the Code as to both name and authorship.

Under the Code (as under the old Règles) the spelling and form of a family-group name is not determined by its author. Once it is plain what genus name he has used to form the family-group name, the correct formation of that name is merely a matter of determining the stem of the genus and adding the ending appropriate to the taxonomic category. If the wrong stem or ending was used by the original author, it is subject to compulsory emendation (Code, Arts. 29 and 30), but with the original date and authorship (Code, Art. 11(e)). Bonaparte and the other authors cited all derived their family-group names from the genus name *Podiceps* Latham, 1787, Suppl. General Synops, Birds, vol. 1, p. 294. As Bonaparte was the first author to publish a family-group name with the type genus *Podiceps*, he is credited with authorship, although his name must be emended to conform with the stem of that genus.

The fact that Latham's name *Podiceps* had nothing whatever to do with the Latin word for " head ", but was a defective Latinization of the English vernacular " arsefoot ", has been well-known to ornithologists (see Thomson, 1960, Ibis, p. 233; Wetmore, 1960, Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 139, no. 11, p. 6, the

pertinent parts of which are attached hereto). The correct stem of *Podiceps* is " Podiciped- ", as these authors point out.

But my support, and that of the A.O.U. Committee, is not based on etymological purism, but by the desire to achieve uniform usage and conformance with the overwhelming majority of current usage. Prior to 1956 there was a sharp divison of opinion as to whether *Colymbus* Linnaeus (and Colymbidae as a family name) should be applied to the grebes or to the loons (divers). By a compromise, which everyone has accepted, *Colymbus* was suppressed and *Podiceps* became the name for the grebes (Opinion 401, Ops. and Decls. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 13, p. 4). Unfortunately, the Commission's classical adviser, unaware of the etymology of the puzzling Latin of *Podiceps*, deduced an erroneous stem, and recommended a form of family name based on the Latin for " head " instead of " foot." While not all authors have been uniform in treatment, very few have followed this nomenclature. The overwhelming majority of publications, and particularly the major taxonomic works to which others resort for their nomenclature, use Podicipedidae and PODICIPEDES (if not using the " -iformes " ending, Stresemann, 1959, *Auk*. **76** : 278).

The following are all *important* books published since the Commission's Direction, which employ this form of name, but they constitute but a small number of the total doing so.

American Ornithologists' Union, 1957. Check-list of North American Birds.
Haverschmidt, F. 1968. The Birds of Surinam.
Godfrey, W. E. 1966. The Birds of Canada.
Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1966. The Species of Birds of South America.
Pinto, O. M. de O. 1964. Ornitologia Brasiliense.
Phelps, W. H. and W. H. Phelps, Jr. 1958. Las Aves de Venezuela.
Rand A. L. and E. T. Gilliard. 1967. Handbook of New Guinea Birds.
Ripley, S. D. 1961. A Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan.
Vaurie, C. 1965. The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna. Non Passeriformes.
Olrog, C. C. 1963. Lista y Distribución de las Aves Argentinas.
Austin, O. 1961. Birds of the World.
Wetmore, A. 1965. The Birds of the Republic of Panama, Pt. 1.
Niethammer, G., Bauer, K. M., and Blotzheim, U. N. G. von 1966. Handbuch der Vögel Mitteleuropas, Bd. 1.
Monroe, B. L., Jr. 1968. A Distributional Survey of the Birds of Honduras.

May I ask that this letter be distributed to the Commissioners for consideration?

(ii) *Thomson to Melville*, 29 *October* 1968

Thank you for your letter of the 9th October about PODICIPEDIDAE versus PODICIPITIDAE as the correct spelling of the familial name of the grebes. I am glad that Eugene Eisenmann has raised the question; I too have wondered what had happened to the case, but preoccupations in other directions have kept me from actively inquiring. I have now had to refresh my memory of the details—hence some little delay in replying. Meanwhile I have had a copy of Eisenmann's

letter to you of the 19th October. He is much more at home in this field than I am, and has an official position regarding it. I came into the matter only because the point forced itself on my attention while I was editing *A New Dictionary of Birds* (1964); in that work I was obedient to the Commission's direction, but under stated protest.

I cannot myself see appreciable room for doubt that the generic name *Podiceps* Latham 1787, following the specific name *podiceps* Linnaeus 1758, was a corruption of the pre-Linnaean name *Podicipes* corresponding to the vernacular " arsefoot ". That ornithologists have all along held this view is shown by the tendency of authors to hark back, albeit illegally, to the original spelling for the generic name.

On this basis, the stem from which the familial name should be formed is *pedis*. Alternatively, I suppose, *podiceps* might be treated as a name without meaning, and on its mere form yielding the stem *cipitis;* but that would run counter to the principle, as stated in Direction No. 75, that " the correct form for the family name depends on the meaning of the name ". What surely cannot be right is the classical adviser's suggested derivation from *podium* and *caput*, an idea not known to have been entertained before 1957.

The evidence cited by Eisenmann goes to show that the earliest form of the family-group name is that used by Bonaparte 1831, viz. PODICEPINAE, which may be etymologically emended to give PODICIPEDIDAE; and that the name was first used in the latter form by Coues 1880. The choice between them is not one on which I can usefully express an opinion.

To show that authors using PODICIPEDIDAE have had the derivation from *podex*, *pes* well in mind, I may quote Newton, A. 1896, *A Dictionary of Birds*, London, at p. 381. He uses PODICIPEDIDAE with the footnote: " Often, but erroneously, written *Podicipidae*. The word *Podiceps*, as commonly spelt, being a contracted form of the original *Podicipes* (cf. Gloger, *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1854, p. 430, note), a combination of *podex*, *podicis*, and *pes*, *pedis*, its further compounds must be in accordance with its derivation." This great authority thus had the whole thing taped, and it is a pity that too little attention was paid to his statement.

I whole-heartedly agree with Eisenmann that the object is to secure uniformity in ornithological usage, and that there is no prospect of achieving this except on the basis of PODICIPEDIDAE.

(iii) *Extract from Wetmore*, 1960. *Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol.* 139, *No.* 11, *pp* 5–6.

The genus Podiceps.—The differences of opinion that prevailed for years as to the application of the generic name *Colymbus* have been adjusted currently by an arrangement under which *Gavia* has been accepted for the loons and *Podiceps* for the grebes. There is, however, discussion still as to the proper spelling of the ordinal and familial names for which *Podiceps* is the base. The uncertainty arises from misunderstanding of the derivation of this generic term. The colloquial name applied to these diving birds in the English of the 16th to the 18th centuries (and later) was " arse foot," or " arsfoot," from the posterior position of the leg. The term is found in the early dictionaries of Johnson, was carried in the later editions of Todd and Walker and is still found in a

footnote in Webster's 1953 volume, with indication there that the word now is obsolete. Some early authors who wrote in Latin rendered this term appropriately as " Podicipes ", as for example Willughby (1676, p. 258), and Ray (1713, pp. 125, 190), where the horned grebe is listed as " Colymbus sive Podicipes minor ". Catesby (1731, p. 91) wrote of the pied-billed grebe under the heading " *Prodicipes Minor* Rostro vario ", but he corrected the spelling of the first word in the legend for the plate that faces the text, which is labelled " Podicipes etc.". This account by Catesby was the whole basis on which Linnaeus (1758, p. 136) established his specific name for the pied-billed grebe. And it is here that present-day confusion has its beginning, since Linnaeus called the bird " *Colymbus Podiceps* ", and in citing the reference to Catesby wrote it " Podiceps minor, rostro vario." While he corrected Catesby's error in spelling he thus made another of his own, which remains in our current name *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linnaeus) for the pied-billed grebe. Following Linnaeus, John Latham (1787, p. 244) proposed the genus *Podiceps*, in which he included several species of grebes, with basis for the name on Linnaeus, as he makes reference to " Colymbus Lin." The error in spelling was recognized by several early authors, as in a note attributed to Oken (1839, p. 674) and one by Gloger (1854, p. 430). Correct usage for a family name based on *Podiceps* (=*Podicipes*) was indicated by Newton (1896, p. 381). That this history, well known up to 40 years or so ago, has been forgotten by many is shown by recent action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1957, pp. 300–304) which it appears should have further review. The data supplied by the Committee to Dr. Grensted, as classical adviser, were misleading, as there was no indication for his information that " Podiceps " had been derived from " Podicipes."

As the terminal root in *Podiceps* is a contraction of the Latin pes, pedis, it would appear that the correct form for the family name is Podicipedidae (not Podicipidae or Podicipitidae), and for the order Podicipediformes (not Podicipitiformes or Podicipidiformes).

(iv) *Melville to Eisenmann*, 13 *November* 1968

(The draft that was accompanied by the following letter is not reproduced here. It differed from the present paper in including Mr. Eisenmann's letter of 19 October 1968 (reproduced as (i) above) and in presenting only ' Alternative A ' of the present proposals to the Commission.)

Thank you very much for your letter of 19 October. Sir Landsborough Thomson wrote to me on the same subject on 29 October and I have combined both letters in a new statement of the case to the Commission. I have put myself as author of the application for three reasons: first, it made it easier, and in the end more economical of space, to quote from your letters than to print two separate papers on the case (a third paper would then still have been needed for the detailed proposals); secondly, I felt bound to come to the defence of the late Professor Grensted, who was in no position to do anything but what he did; and lastly, I thought it the Secretary's job to explain to the Commission why and to what extent the plenary powers must be used. I hope you can approve this.

I am sending copies of this letter and of the application to Sir Landsborough Thomson and Mr. Mountfort. As soon as I have approval from all of you, and have incorporated any changes you would like made, I will send the paper for publication in the *Bulletin*.

(v) *Thomson to Melville*, 19 *November* 1968

Many thanks for your letter (Z.N.(S.) 1509) of the 13th November and enclosures. I quite agree that an article by yourself with quotations from my own letter and the one from Eugene Eisenmann is a convenient plan. The draft of your article seems to me to be admirable, and I have only a couple of suggestions to make.

I think that in para. 2 it would be useful to insert after " Mountfort " the parenthetical phrase " (as Honorary Secretary of the British Ornithologists' Union)." This would show that he was acting in an official capacity and correctly implies that he had the blessing of his Council. He has, by the way, confirmed to me that he has no current concern with the matter. I lodged a copy of my letter to you of the 29th October with the present encumbent, Dr. J. F. Monk, but he is content to leave the action in my hands.

There is another point that might possibly by made, to counter those who say that you cannot in any event get " ped " out of " ceps." I should have thought it at least arguable that the " c " belongs to the first term, " podic- ", and that " eps " is a teratological form of " pes."

I quite agree that you have to defend Grensted, who did his best on incomplete information.

(vi) *Eisenmann to Melville*, 25 *November* 1968

As you ask that the applicants (and myself an independent supporter) consent to allow the inclusion of our statement with your summary and proposal, am I right in considering that you are in favor of substituting Podicipedidae for Podicipitidae, in the interest of achieving universality? There is no doubt that since the publication of Direction 75 the publications most followed in connection with the nomenclature of birds have rejected Podicipitidae, and have adopted Podicipedidae for the family and Podicipediformes or Podicipedes for the order. The only real obstacle to universality is now Direction 75, which some writers have felt obliged to follow until the Commission acted.

As your letter invites my comments, I hope you will approve my speaking with candour. I am much disturbed by the paragraphs numbered " 5 " and " 6 " of your draft paper. I feel that in your effort to defend the report of the late classical adviser to the Commission (who was not attacked either by the applicants or by me), you have made statements with which I cannot concur, and which unnecessarily make it harder for the Commission to alter its decision. It is always hard for any body to reverse itself—regardless of the merits. I trust that you will bear with me when I explain why I must dissent from the statements (par. " 5 " and " 6 ") that the classical adviser " was perfectly correct in his opinion " as to etymology, that he could only have done what he did ", that " the only correct form of the family name derived from *Podiceps* is PODICIPITIDAE ", and that suspension of the application of Article 29 by use of the Plenary Powers would have been, and is, necessary to validate PODICI-

PEDIDAE as the family name. The last point is important because of the need of a two-thirds majority to suspend, rather than apply, a rule.

As a lawyer with considerable court experience, I am no longer surprised when intelligent and reasonable men differ on interpreting provisions that seem to me fairly clear. That is why we have an International Commission to interpret the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Therefore, I would earnestly request that you consider the possibility that other zoologists (and even the Commission itself) might interpret " etymology " and Article 29 in a manner contrary to that so unequivocally expressed in paragraphs " 5 " and " 6". May I suggest that these paragraphs be omitted as unnecessary, or at least be drastically altered. I certainly must take issue with them, as pointed out below. Moreover their inclusion might make it harder to change Direction 75, which is needed to achieve universality of usage.

1. *Etymology.* Etymology imports ascertaining the origin and derivation of a word. This in many cases requires investigating its history—not merely looking at the word at the basis of its composition. The classical adviser was told nothing of the ornithological history of the word *Podiceps*, as is evident from his short published report. He indicates that the word puzzled him, and he came up with the novel, but unquestionably erroneous, surmise that it was composed from *podium*, balcony, and *caput*, head. How can one properly say (see paragraph " 5 ") that if he had known the word's real derivation before publishing his report he would have reached the same result?

The origin of *Podiceps* is reviewed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore in his " A Classification of the Birds of the World " (1960 Smiths. Misc. Coll., 139, no. 11, at pp. 5–6; which I have excerpted and enclose). Dr. Wetmore is one of the most scholarly and distinguished of living ornithologists; he is also an experienced student of zoological nomenclature. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union and has served as president of the International Ornithological Congress (as has also the applicant, Sir A. Landsborough Thomson). I have personally investigated the matter. There seems to me not the slightest doubt that *Podiceps* is a contraction of the Latin name for grebes generally used during the 16th to 18th centuries, *Podicipes*, derived from *podex* (gen. *podicis*), meaning rump, buttocks or vent, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*), meaning foot. The same meaning applied to the older name for grebes in English " arse-foot ", and in German " Steissfuss ". Similar names are found in certain other European languages. The former ordinal name, Pygopodes, is from the Greek *pyge*, rump and *pous* (gen. *podos*), foot. All these names refer to the fact that in grebes the feet are placed so far back that (with the small tail so inconspicuous) they seem attached to the rump. The generic name *Podicipes* was used by the fathers of ornithology, Willughby (1676, Ornithologiae . . .) and Ray (1713. Synopsis methodica avium), and by their successors. Linnaeus included divers (or loons) in the same genus with grebes, *Colymbus*. He was the first to use *Podiceps*, but as a specific or trivial name for an American grebe, in the combination *Colymbus Podiceps*, quoting and giving as his sole reference (1758. Systema Naturae), the work and name used by Catesby, who on the plate called the species *Podicipes Minor Rostro vario*. Whether Linnaeus

misspelled *Podicipes*, or merely contracted it for brevity or euphony, as he often did in adapting older names, it is impossible to say. Latham (1787) in erecting a separate genus for the grebes, merely converted the Linnaean specific name into a generic name. The derivation from *Podicipes* is plain. In the 19th century when nomenclatural emendations were frequent, *Podiceps* was often emended to *Podicipes*, as was done by Sharpe in the classic, and still much used, descriptive work, " Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum ", vol. 26, p. 50, 1898. The Règles and the Code have long required adherence to original spelling of generic names, and forbidden their emendation merely on grounds of classical purism. That *Podiceps* cannot be emended does not alter its etymology—which is a historic fact. Moreover, formation of family-group names presents another question. Under the Code the original spelling of a family-group name is subject to compulsory emendation to conform to the correct stem and conventional ending.

2. *Article* 29. The requirement that family-group names based on Latin words shall be formed from the stem of the word is nothing new. The Règles and predecessor codes applied the same principle. In this case the question arises how one determines the stem when the generic name, while indubitably based on known Latin words, has contracted those words in a slightly garbled fashion. May we look to etymology for the stem? The many distinguished zoologists who have adopted the family name Podicipedidae, and the ordinal name Podicipediformes or Podicipedes have felt this was the proper course. Perhaps to some zoologists unacquainted with Latin etymology, Podicipedidae may not seem very close to *Podiceps*, but the etymologically unwarranted Podicipitidae is no nearer. Interpreting Article 29 is a matter for the International Commission. We should not deny the Commission the right to interpret Article 29 in a manner conforming with etymology and zoological usage.

3. *Plenary powers.* Invoking the Plenary Powers to suspend a rule requires obtaining a two-thirds, rather than a simple, majority. Interpretation and application of Article 29 can be effected by a simple majority. I believe that the Commission may by a majority vote find that Podicipedidae is the correct etymological spelling under Article 29. A question arises: Must the Plenary Powers be invoked to correct a previous erroneous ruling of the Commission, Direction 75? I should think not. Surely, even if there were no Plenary Powers in the Code, the Commission under its ordinary powers could correct its own errors, where no rule suspension was involved. I see no harm in requesting that the Plenary Powers be applied, if deemed necessary by the Commission, but I object to the assumption and statements in paragraphs " 5 " and " 6 " and " 7 " that imply that only by exercise of the Plenary powers can Direction 75 be altered, and even more, that what we seek contravenes Article 29.

Perhaps I have overlooked some clause in the Code, or in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Commission (which, incidentally, I have never received), requiring exercise of the Plenary Powers in this situation. If so, I hope you will call them to my attention. Of course, I can understand your adopting a

different interpretation of Article 29. But I wished you to know why I consider the present form of the proposal unsatisfactory to me.

(vii) *Melville to Eisenmann, 9 December* 1968

Although the question of whether I am in favour of the application or not is quite irrelevant at this stage, let me assure you that there is no difference between us about the end to be sought, only about the means to be used to attain it.

I have the greatest respect for your legal experience, and indeed for your advocacy, but I suggest that the arguments you bring forward are inappropriate to a case that must be decided by reference to the Code and would have a logical result that nobody has yet asked to be accepted.

Can we first agree which Articles of the Code are relevant to this case, and see exactly what light they throw upon it? In my view, only Articles 29, 32 and 33 are relevant. Article 29 says that a family name is formed by adding the termination -IDAE to the stem of the name of the type-genus. The generic name in question is *Podiceps*, the stem -cipitis and the family name PODICIPITIDAE.

Article 32 says that the original spelling of a name is to be retained, except in three sets of circumstances: (i) if it contravenes a mandatory provision of Articles 26 to 30—this is not alleged in the present case; (ii) if there is clear evidence of an inadvertent error in the original publication—no *evidence* of this has been put forward; and (iii) in the case of a family-name, if there has been a justified emendation in the sense of Article 33a in the stem of the name of the type-genus—but no such emendation is called for by the facts of this case, or requested by the applicants or their supporters.

Article 33 provides no justification for changing the spelling of the generic name.

It is my submission that these are the only Articles to be taken into consideration in this case, but I should be interested to know if you disagree. If you agree, on the other hand, then it is obvious that the plenary powers must be used to attain the end desired; and in view of the massive support of the literature and of international ornithological opinion I should have thought there was little risk of their use being denied. (I agree, however, that the plenary powers need not be used to emend Direction 75.)

Your appeal to etymology and the true derivation of the name is forceful and I am not in the least disputing the truth of all you say. The trouble is that it has nothing to do with the application of the Code to the matter in hand, which is governed solely by the Articles I have cited. Moreover—and this is the logical result referred to in my first paragraph—if your arguments are accepted, then the conclusion is inescapable that the generic name ought to be emended to *Podicipes;* and the applicants have expressly stated that they do not want this to be done. The conclusion I reach after reading your letter is that Linnaeus was wrong to use the spelling *podiceps* and that Latham was wrong to use the spelling *Podiceps*, and that therefore the generic name should be, and should always have been, spelt *Podicipes*. If that were done, then of course I agree that the family name would be PODICIPEDIDAE under the normal application of Article 29. Would you like me to prepare an application on

those lines? In other words, can you bring forward any objective evidence—*within the coverage of Article* 32—to show that the generic name ought to be so emended?

Etymological questions generate more heat than almost any other questions in nomenclature. That is why, after successive attempts to frame rules to deal with it in its complexity, the present Code excludes it from consideration so far as it is possible to do so. Many attempts have been made in the past to correct names to what was held to be a purer classical form, and grievous have been the problems so generated. The object of the Code, even of the Articles on the formation and emendation of names, is not respect for etymology, but stability and universality of nomenclature. It is not the law of etymology that is to be cited before the Commission (which would, I am sure, declare itself incompetent to judge an etymological case), but the law of nomenclature embodied in the Code. I believe I have applied that law correctly in this case; and I am sure I am right in saying that no other law is relevant to it.

(viii) *Eisenmann to Melville*, 14 *January* 1969

My reason for asking whether you personally favoured the proposal to establish Podicipedidae was this: where people agree " about the end to be sought " (to quote your language), it should not be hard to work out an agreed means to that end. As I see it, the problem becomes one simply of presenting the case to the Commission in the most persuasive manner, consistent with fairness of statement, the necessities of the Code, and an adequate representation of our respective views.

Let me try to clear up a few matters:

First. I do *not* favour changing the generic name *Podiceps* to *Podicipes*, for current usage is unanimous in favour of *Podiceps*. Further, it would be difficult to demonstrate that Linnaeus did not intentionally shorten *Podicipes* to *Podiceps* in *Colymbus Podiceps* for purposes of brevity or euphony—such " telescoping " of older names he did in several other cases. (Of course Linnaeus did not have to be concerned with the problem of " stem ", because his classification did not include family-group names.)

Second. I agree with you that the three Code articles you mentioned are the pertinent ones. Actually the only question in dispute between us is the interpretation of " stem " in Article 29. The other articles bear on the point only as indicating that in the formation of family-group names emendation is required to conform with the classical stem of the generic name; this to me indicates a freer policy in regard to family-group names.

In the case of genus-group and species-group names, emendation of original spelling is *not* permissible, even though the spelling was an improper latinization or transliteration [see Article 32(a) (ii)].

Third. I assume you now agree that there is no factual or etymological basis for deriving *Podiceps* from *podex* (platform) and *caput* (head) as the classical adviser erroneously suggested. Whether Linnaeus formed his name *Podiceps* intentionally as a method of shortening, or inadvertently, there is no doubt whatever that his basis was *Podicipes*.

Fourth. We both agree that the International Commission may amend Direction 75 without exercise of the plenary power.

Fifth. We both agree that in current ornithological literature there is massive support for the family name Podicipedidae, and for the use of the same stem, Podiciped-, in the ordinal name (Podicipediformes or Podicipedes).

Now on what do we disagree? Seemingly only on one incidental point: Whether the Commission, in determining the " stem ", for purposes of deriving a family name under Article 29, can look to the undisputed etymology of a generic name, where admittedly this etymology is not obvious from the mere form of the generic name itself (although its history is clear)? You believe the Commission cannot so interpret the word " stem " without suspending the operation of Article 29 under its Plenary Power. We believe that it can so interpret that word as a matter of simple construction, without exercise of the Plenary Power. The difference becomes important only if the Commission, while voting for Podicipedidae, does so by a majority less than two-thirds.

Now, I do not ask that you change your opinion on this question of construction. But surely the fact that so many eminent zoologists have treated Podiciped- as the stem, even though accepting the generic name *Podiceps*, indicates, at least, that ours is a possible (and even not unreasonable) interpretation. Bear in mind that the provision as to using the stem of a generic name in forming family-group names is nothing new in the Code. The same principle was embodied in the Règles, and in general zoological practice before, and independent of, the Règles. Hence, usage in zoology has significant bearing on the construction of the Code provision.

Nevertheless, as your view might be shared by other Commissioners, it would be wise to have the application ask in the alternative for the exercise of the Plenary Power. This is often done in applications, where the applicant believes (but is not sure) that his view is supported as a matter of Code construction.

As a practical matter, may I suggest that we should not ask the Commission, unnecessarily, to decide first on the construction of the Code in the abstract. The application might well state (if you believe it desirable) that the applicants and Mr. Eisenmann hold one view, and that the Secretary of the Commission holds another on the question of construction, and for that reason, to avoid an unnecessary problem of construction, application of the Plenary Power is sought.

Looking over numerous applications before the Commission, I find that rarely does anyone ask for suspension of a particular designated article of the Code. Usually the applicant argues that the name he favours is supported by ordinary construction, and then requests the exercise of the Plenary Power if there is any doubt. Even some decisions of the Commission are phrased in such hypothetical language.

(xi) *Melville to Eisenmann, 9 April* 1969

In reply to your letter of 14 January 1969, I have now prepared a new draft of the application to the Commission in this case, and enclose a copy herewith. It differs from the earlier draft (sent with my letter of 13 November 1968) in being framed as a request to the Commission to adjudicate between us; in putting your letter of 18 October 1968 in an Appendix with the subsequent

correspondence on the subject; and in presenting two alternative decisions to the Commission.

I have drawn up the application in this manner because I think it is tactically sound to present the central facts and arguments as concisely as possible—and, of course, with fairness to both sides. The aim is to enable Commissioners to grasp the issue at stake before they plunge into the detailed expositions contained in the correspondence. I hope you can approve this approach. Please comment on the draft as you wish, especially on points where you think I have not presented your side of the case fairly. But please avoid lengthening the paper itself unnecessarily.

I am copying this letter and the application to Sir Landsborough.

A PLEA AGAINST THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF INCORRECTLY SPELT NAMES: ON ARTICLE 32a (ii) OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. Z.N.(S.) 1880

By Pierre Bonnet (*Laboratory of Zoology, Toulouse, France*), International Commissioner on Zoological Nomenclature

Pour qu'on suive une loi sans rancoeur ni contrainte.
Il faut qu'aux droits acquis elle ne porte atteinte.*
P. Bonnet, De la Nomenclature en Sciences Naturelles, p. 7

The discussion which has taken place on the subject of the spelling of the generic name *Liphistius* (Araneidae) and which I have summarized elsewhere (*Bull. zool. Nomenclature* Vol. 26 : 6–7), involves Article 32a (ii) of the Code.

Previously the corresponding Article 19, of the old Code, in taking into account what had been done up to its elaboration at the Paris Congress (1889) and the Moscow Congress (1892), states: " the original orthography of a name is to be preserved unless an error of transcription, a *lapsus calami* or a typographical error is evident ". That is to say that incorrect names should be corrected.

And that is why, in the case of the Spiders, citing only a few examples:
Micromata Latr., 1804, was corrected to *Micrommata* by its author in 1806;
Argyope Sav. & Aud., 1826, was corrected to *Argiope* by its authors in 1827;
Lipistius Schiodte, 1849, was corrected to *Liphistius* by Thorell, 1869;
Ozyptila Simon, 1864, was corrected to *Oxyptila* by Thorell, 1869;
Isopeda L.K., 1875, was corrected to *Isopoda* by Thorell, 1881;
Sulsula Simon, 1882, was corrected to *Salsula* by its author in 1893.

There are thus, in zoological nomenclature, several thousand incorrectly spelt generic names which have been corrected (see *Nomenclator Zoologicus* Neave) and very many taxonomists approve of these corrections.

Today Article 32a (ii) has restricted the correction of faulty names, stating that it is proper to correct the original name only, " *if there is in the original publication clear evidence of an inadvertent error, such as a lapsus calami, or a copyist's or printer's error (incorrect transliteration, improper latinization, and use of an inappropriate connecting vowel are not to be considered inadvertent errors)* ".

I do not think that the nomenclators who drew up this text wanted all the thousands of faulty names which had already been corrected, over the past 200 years, to be re-established. That would be monstrous. And yet, this is the present situation, for there are authors capable of re-establishing corrected names in their original incorrect form.

Thus I think it right to say at once that it would have been wise to have ended the statement in parenthesis by adding: " nevertheless, mis-spelt names that have already been corrected are not to be re-established in their incorrect form ".

Besides, to re-establish errors is to go against the express wish of authors who have corrected a faulty name that they have published themselves. Thus Latreille, and Savigny & Audouin, corrected *Micromata* to *Micrommata* and

* To be obeyed without resentment or constraint, a law must not infringe established rights.

Argyope to *Argiope*, two years after having proposed them, having recognized that the names were erroneous. Similarly Simon corrected his *Sulsula* to *Salsula*, a case certainly of a printer's error. Subsequently these corrected names, especially *Micrommata*, *Argiope*, and *Oxyptila*, have each been used thousands of times with their correct spellings. And now we are asked to use them again with their original errors of spelling! I can only repeat that that would be contrary to sound sense and even monstrous!

But where a faulty name has remained un-noticed for many years it should be wrong to correct it. For example *Argyroneta* Latreille, 1804 is a *lapsus* for *Argyronecta*, but for 160 years this error has been overlooked and the faulty name has been used thousands of times. In this case it would be evidently absurd to establish the correct spelling now. The stability of nomenclature depends on this procedure.

Besides—and it is in this sense that the wording of Article 32a (ii) is strongly debatable—it is reasonable to ask what is the kind of mistake that exists in a faulty word? For example, in the case of *Micromata*, *Ozyptila* and *Lipistius*, are these cases of *lapsus calami* or errors of transcription of printers' errors? If even on reaching an understanding of the difference between a *lapsus* and an error of transcription,* who could say for certain, apart from the authors themselves? We ourselves support the idea that these are cases of *lapsus calami* and that it was only by inattention that Latreille forgot an 'm' in *Micromata*, that Simon put a 'z' instead of an 'x' in *Ozyptila* and that Schiødte left out the 'h' of *Lipistius* although he knew quite well that he was in error. In consequence we were within our rights to correct these mistakes and having done so, to maintain the correct spelling of these names (*Micrommata*, *Oxyptyla* and *Liphistius*). But, apparently, some people pretended that these were errors of transcription and because of this could not be corrected and they therefore re-established the original mistakes although these names had been rectified long ago. Thus we have, following the interpretation of the authors, names which with the support of Article 32a (ii) would officially be spelt in two different ways! That is not possible or where would stability in nomenclature be? I would like to think that the good sense of the majority of zoologists will lead them to maintain the correct spelling of the names emended before 1961. But, further, I think that one ought not to allow the errors of transcription that can be made by some living authors. Two examples: since all names formed from the Greek word ὀφθαλμος are spelt *ophthalmus* (there are certainly many) it would be abnormal to allow a *microftalmus* to be written thus by a zoologist in 1968. Similarly the Latins say *quadriangulatus* (or better *quadrangulatus*, to suppress the hiatus); it would not be possible to validate a *quadroangulatus* which, while arising from the use of an inappropriate connecting vowel, would be none the less a gross spelling mistake. For us, *microftalmus* and *quadroangulatus* would be cases of *lapsus calami* which it is necessary to correct. Thus all spelling mistakes which are errors due to carelessness or ignorance ought to be corrected without exception.

* Indeed, what does one call a *lapsus*? Etymologically, it is an error in writing (an error due to a slip of the pen); in that case everything written incorrectly is a *lapsus calami*, the inadvertent spelling and the error due to ignorance of the proper transcription of Greek and Latin words.

It is the duty of authors not to make these mistakes and of those who discover them to correct them and when that has been done, nothing more should be said.

Finally, we emphasize that the application by certain authors of the wording of the parenthesis of Article 32a (ii) leads to a lively reaction and even to indignation amongst those who favour correct names, and one can be quite sure that many zoologists, of whom I am one, will always refuse to write a faulty name especially when the correct spelling has been established for a long time. Accordingly they are obliged to disobey the rules.

Yes, I know one can do what Dr. Levi has done for *Liphistius*, ask the Commission on Nomenclature to confirm the correct spelling of *Liphistius* and to reject the original but erroneous *Lipistius*.

But what is one to do about each of these thousands of incorrect names which have been emended and re-established, make an application to the Commission? As I have already said this would be an amusement unworthy of scientists and one has other things to do in Zoological Nomenclature than to pass the time arguing about the correctness and the incorrectness of names, when a simple rule could solve the problems at one blow. When a rule is badly drafted it is the rule that should be corrected. The answer is, quite simply, to suppress the contents of the parenthesis to the Article as drafted, to bring it into the form of the old Article 19; thus all incorrect names could no longer be re-established in the erroneous form. This measure would reinforce the stability of zoological names, which is the principal aim of our Code as is rightly written in the Preamble.

I think that all Members of the Commission will be of my opinion. I, therefore, ask them to adopt the following motion:

> The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, having considered the grave inconvenience which has followed the strict application of Article 32, paragraph (a)(ii), which allows the re-establishment of many thousands of incorrectly spelt names to the detriment of their correct emendations, has decided to suppress the words, " (incorrect transliteration, improper latinization, and use of an inappropriate connecting vowel are not to be considered inadvertent errors) ". The term *lapsus calami* suffices of itself to permit the correction of all sorts of spelling mistakes, errors of transcription and printers' errors.

Note by the Secretary

The parenthetical clause in Article 32a (ii) dates back to the *Copenhagen Decisions*, 1957, para. 71(1)(a)(i) and para. 93 stemming from various proposals under " Case No. 5 " (agenda) published in *Bulletin* **10** : 61–166, 1953. It was reproduced in the Bradley Draft, Article 11 Section 1(a) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **14** : 88) and descended virtually unchanged into the 1961 Code now in force. It would be difficult to get such an entrenched clause removed.

The only problem requiring attention as I see it is the safeguarding of emendations that have entered into established usage. This was not taken care of by either Copenhagen or London.

Hemming in his ' Monograph ' on the emendation of names (*Bulletin* **7** : 4–59) seems to have made two different proposals about it. The first (p. 15) is

that zoologists should apply to the Commission for a ruling that such emendations should be accepted (this presumably implies a ruling under the ordinary powers to put particular names on the Official List).

The other (p. 29) was that a Recommendation should be inserted after what is now Article 32a (ii) to the effect that an emendation in current use should not be changed without consulting the Commission, which puts the accent rather the other way. A third possibility is that words could be added to Article 32a (ii) to make it clear that Article 23b applies to the incorrect forms of names that have been corrected and of which the corrected forms are not themselves nomina oblita.

PLATYBUNUS C. L. KOCH, 1839 (ARACHNIDA: OPILIONES): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1881

By Wojciech Staręga (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

The purpose of the present application is to request the use of the plenary powers to stabilize the current usage of the generic name *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, by designation of a type-species.

2. The genus *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, contained originally but two species: *Phalangium uncatum* Hermann, 1804, and *Platybunus incanus* C. L. Koch, 1839, neither of which was designated as a type-species.

3. In the same paper was created another genus, *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839, containing five species: *Opilio rufipes* C. L. Koch, 1836, *Opilio Bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835, *Platylophus grandissimus* C. L. Koch, 1839, *Platylophus Pinetorum* C. L. Koch, 1839, and *Platylophus alpestris* C. L. Koch, 1839, none of which was designated as a type-species.

4. In the subsequent paper of C. L. Koch (1848) two species were included in the genus *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839: *Platybunus incanus* C. L. Koch, 1839, and *Platybunus denticornis* C. L. Koch, 1848, and four into *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839: *Opilio Bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835, *Platylophus grandissimus* C. L. Koch, 1839, *Platylophus Pinetorum* C. L. Koch, 1839, and *Platylophus alpestris* C. L. Koch, 1839.

5. L. Koch (1869) joined the genera *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, and *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839, on the ground that the first has been based on young individuals of the species belonging to the second. He used however the name *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839.

6. Thorell (1876) designated *Platylophus rufipes* (C. L. Koch, 1836) as the type-species of *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839.

7. Simon (1879) found that the name *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839, was preoccupied by *Platylophus* Swainson, 1833 (Aves), and used the name *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839. All the subsequent authors used the same name.

8. Roewer (1912) designated *Platybunus pinetorum* (C. L. Koch, 1839) as the type-species of *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839. The name *Opilio rufipes* C. L. Koch, 1836, has been recognized by him as a synonym of *Opilio bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835.

9. Šilhavý (1956) gave *Platybunus triangularis* (Herbst, 1799) as a type-species of the genus " *Platybunus* C. L. Koch 1848 ".

10. Considering the fact, that none of the species primarily numbered in the genus *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, is identifiable, and the designation of *Opilio rufipes* C. L. Koch, 1839, by Thorell (1876) as the type-species for *Platylophus* C. L. Koch, 1839, is valid for this genus only but not for *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to set aside all designations of type-species for *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839, made prior to the Ruling now requested and having done so,

(b) to designate *Opilio bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835, as type-species for the same genus;

(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839 (gender: masculine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers under (1b) above: *Opilio bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835);

(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *bucephalus* C. L. Koch, 1835, as published in the combination *Opilio Bucephalus* (type-species of *Platybunus* C. L. Koch, 1839).

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RYBAXIS SAULCY, 1876 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1882

By Claude Besuchet (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, Switzerland*)

In 1966 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 114–116) the present author requested the addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of the generic name *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876, with type-species, by designation by Jeannel, 1950, *Pselaphus sanguineus* Reichenbach, 1816. Although the proposals presented in that application were agreed to by a large majority of Commissioners (see Opinion 887, p. 133 of the present part), additional information since received necessitates a further application on *Rybaxis*.

2. Saulcy 1876 (*Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Metz* **14** : 28, 96) included two species in his new genus *Rybaxis*, the first being *Bryaxis sanguinea* attributed to Fabricius, (1801 *Syst. Eleuth.* **1** : 293) (as *Anthicus*). This species, cited as "*sanguinea* Fabricius" was designated as type of the genus by Jeannel 1950 (*Faune de France* **53** : 280) who placed *Rybaxis* in the synonymy of *Bryaxis* Leach, 1817.

3. In his discussion of the species *sanguinea* Jeannel states that this is without doubt the species cited under the name *Pselaphus sanguineus* by Illiger, 1798 (*Käf. Preuss.* : 291) and as *Anthicus sanguineus* Fabricius 1801, but that the uncertainty which persists on the identification of the species obliged him to take as the first valid description that of Reichenbach 1816 (*Mon. Pselaph.*: 49). Jeannel lists *Bryaxis longicornis* Leach, 1817, as a synonym.

4. It is now discovered that Illiger, Fabricius and Reichenbach all attributed their species to Linnaeus as *Staphylinus sanguineus* 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 422). *Staphylinus sanguineus* Linnaeus, however, is not a pselaphid, but a staphylinid of the genus *Aleochara* Gravenhorst and has been so applied since its first proposal. The type of the species is preserved in the Linnean collection in London, and has been examined by Mr. P. M. Hammond of the British Museum (Natural History).

5. It seems, therefore, that a species *sanguineus* derived from Linnaeus has been simultaneously in use in two different families of the Coleoptera over a period of 150 years, although the pselaphid species has been variously attributed, usually to either Fabricius or Reichenbach.

6. This confusion could be avoided by the designation of *Bryaxis longicornis* Leach, 1817 (*Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 85) as type of *Rybaxis*. The type of Leach's species (one male) is in the Leach collection in the British Museum (Natural History). The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876, made prior to the Ruling now proposed, and having done so to designate *Bryaxis longicornis* Leach, 1817, to be the type of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Bryaxis longicornis* Leach, 1817, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *longicornis* Leach, 1817, as published in the binomen *Bryaxis longicornis* (type-species of *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SCOPARIA MACROPHANES MEYRICK, 1888 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALIDAE): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION OF NEOTYPE DESIGNATION FOLLOWING REDISCOVERY OF HOLOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1883

By Eugene Munroe (*Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario*)

Meyrick (1888 : 231) described *Scoparia macrophanes* from one female, presumably collected by the Rev. Thomas Blackburn in the Hawaiian Islands, but without more precise data. In the introduction to this paper Meyrick said: " I am indebted to the Rev. T. Blackburn for the material which forms the subject of this paper. He has been good enough to make over to me the bulk of the collection of Heterocera formed by him during six years' residence in the Hawaiian Islands. . . . Many of the species have, indeed, been described by Mr. A. G. Butler . . . I am bound to add that, after comparison of the named types in the British Museum with the descriptions drawn from them, I find the latter frequently so inaccurate that I am unable to reconcile the differences. I have therefore found it necessary to redescribe all species not sufficiently described elsewhere. Mr. Blackburn furnished me with no notes on any of the species . . .". The description of *S. macrophanes* is headed "♀" and concludes with the following note: " One specimen. *S. angustea* (*coarctata*), erroneously recorded by Butler, was identified either from this or the following species." The species that follows in Meyrick's paper is *Scoparia frigida* Butler (1881 : 231), with which Meyrick synonymized *Scoparia* [*coarctata* var.] *montana* Butler (1882 : 41). The latter synonymy is now rejected, and *frigida* and *montana* are regarded as distinct species.

2. Later Meyrick (1899 : 271–2) redescribed *Scoparia macrophanes* and referred two additional females to the species. These were collected at Haleakala, Maui, 5,000 ft., in May. He added: " The original type may probably be from the same locality."

3. Hampson (1897 : 233) synonymized *S. macrophanes* with *S. montana* Butler, which he, like subsequent workers, including Meyrick (1899 : 271), considered distinct from *S. frigida*.

4. Zimmerman (1958 : 225) referred *S. macrophanes* to *Scoparia bucolica* Meyrick (1899 : 263) as a subspecies and continued as follows:

" Meyrick (1888) did not designate as type the Butler example (collected by Blackburn) he used to describe *macrophanes*, and no Blackburn specimen is in either Meyrick's collection or the British Museum collection. The type, therefore, appears to be lost. In *Fauna Hawaiiensis*, Meyrick described *macrophanes* from two Perkins' specimens. One of these is in the British Museum drawer, and the other is in Meyrick's collection. I have designated the specimen in the British Museum collection as neotype; the example in the Meyrick collection is faded.

"Meyrick, in *Fauna Hawaiiensis*, said that the specimens he had had an expanse of 17 to 20 mm. My measurements indicate that his example, which does

not have the wings fully expanded, measures 18 mm.; the neotype is 21 mm. in expanse."

5. The neotype is depicted by an excellent half-tone reproduction of an enlarged photograph in Zimmerman's work (1958 : 228, fig. 180). The relevant part of the caption reads, " Figure 180—*Scoparia* . . . Center: Neotype of *bucolica macrophanes* (Meyrick); Haleakala, Maui, 5,000 ft.; expanse, 21 mm."

6. Mr. W. G. Tremewan's collation and my subsequent examination of Meyrick's Scopariinae (cf. Munroe, 1960) have shown, *inter alia*, that, in addition to the Haleakala specimen of *S. macrophanes* located by Dr. Zimmerman, there was in another part of Meyrick's collection a second specimen accompanied by a second name label " *macrophanes* Meyr.", also in Meyrick's hand, an exact duplicate of that accompanying the Haleakala specimen. This is a female, of 17 mm. expanse, precisely matching Meyrick's original description of *S. macrophanes*, and bearing Meyrick's label: " Hawaiian Is. TB./81" (See Fig. 1). Zimmerman referred to " the Butler example (collected by Blackburn) he [i.e. Meyrick] used to describe *macrophanes* " but the passages quoted above from Meyrick (1888) indicate rather strongly that the specimen was in Meyrick's own collection. As Meyrick cited only a single specimen, and expressed doubt as to the identity of Butler's " *coarctata* ", that specimen is a holotype. Meyrick did not mark holotypes in his own collection, but there is no room for doubt that the Blackburn specimen mentioned above is in fact the holotype. I have so marked it, and it now bears the following labels in addition to those already cited: " Scoparia macrophanes Meyr. $\frac{1.}{1}$ E. Meyrick det. in Meyrick Coll.", affixed by Mr. Tremewan; " Meyrick Coll. B.M. 1938–290.", accession label affixed by Mr. Tremewan; round white label, uninscribed, a label affixed by Mr. P. E. S. Whalley to identify British Museum property; " 5130 ", a photograph number affixed by Mrs. Marie Spencer; and " HOLOTYPE ♀ *Scoparia macrophanes* Meyr." on red paper, and, on the reverse of the same label, " E. Munroe det. 1969 ".

7. Zimmerman's designation fulfils all the requirements laid down in the *International Code* (Stoll et al. 1964) and it accordingly takes effect from the date of its publication, as provided in Article 75(e). We are therefore dealing with a case of rediscovery of type-material after designation of a neotype, and the case must be referred to the Commission under Article 75(f).

8. Two courses are possible: either to set aside the neotype designation in favour of Meyrick's holotype, or to set aside the holotype in favour of Zimmerman's well-documented and clearly figured neotype. The taxonomy is relevant to this choice. In my opinion the neotype from Haleakala belongs to one species and both the holotype and the second Haleakala specimen belong to a different species. For purposes of discussion I will term these *macrophanes* Zimmerman and *macrophanes* Meyrick. As might be expected, *S. macrophanes* Meyrick agrees a little better with the original description than does *S. macrophanes* Zimmerman. I consider that only one name is available for these two species, and that both are specifically distinct from *S. bucolica*. No matter which type is recognized, the other species will have to be described as new. Both species are rare in collections. The total material of *macrophanes* Zimmerman consists of



two specimens: the neotype and another Maui specimen in the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The material of *macrophanes* Meyrick includes a total of five specimens: two Blackburn specimens from " Hawaiian Islands ", the holotype of *macrophanes* and a specimen identified by Meyrick as *Scoparia demodes* (Meyrick)=*Xeroscopa demodes* Meyrick (1888 : 234); the Haleakala, Maui, specimen identified by Meyrick as *macrophanes* and already referred to above; and two specimens from Molakai, one a paratype of *Scoparia dactyliopa* Meyrick (1899 : 268) and the other identified by Meyrick as *S. dactyliopa*. No body of literature is affected. So far as I know the only references to the name since 1899 are Klima's bare listing (1937 : 41) in *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* and Zimmerman's (1958) account already discussed.

9. Evidently no very significant question of stability or uniformity of nomenclature is involved, and I therefore advocate reinstatement of the holotype and invalidation of the neotype. A new species can then be described with the invalidated neotype of *S. macrophanes* as holotype. If the opposite course were followed, one would be faced with the somewhat awkward necessity of describing a new species from a type series containing the holotype of the name used for a different taxon. A counter-argument is provided by the fact that Zimmerman's neotype is designated and figured in his excellent *Insects of Hawaii*, at present the standard work on the Lepidoptera of the Hawaiian fauna, and that which will be consulted in the first instance by a majority of workers. This argument loses some of its force from the fact that the concept of *S. macrophanes* presented in *Insects of Hawaii* requires revision (at least in my opinion) regardless of nomenclature, and much more from the fact that my revision of Scopariinae, now in advanced preparation, will provide a more exhaustive and appreciably modified treatment of the Hawaiian species, with a number of name changes.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to take the following actions under Article 75(f):

(1) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
macrophanes Meyrick, 1888, as published in the binomen *Scoparia macrophanes*, with holotype, female, Hawaiian Islands, T. Blackburn, 1881, in the British Museum (Natural History).

(2) to declare invalid the designation by Zimmerman (1958 : 225, 228) of a neotype for the nominal species *Scoparia macrophanes* Meyrick, 1888, by reason of subsequent rediscovery of the holotype and absence of significant contraindication to recognition of the latter.

Plate 17

Scoparia macrophanes Meyrick. Holotype, female, Hawaiian Islands, 1881, T. Blackburn, in British Museum (Natural History).

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SCAEVA ARCUATA FALLÉN, 1817 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE SPECIFIC NAME UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1885

By Jindra Dušek (*Institute of Applied Entomology, University School of Agriculture, Brno, Czechoslovakia*), and Pavel Láska (*Plant Protection Laboratory, Vegetable Research Institute, Olumouc, Czechoslovakia*)

Fallén in 1817 described a new species of Syrphid under the name *Scaeva arcuata*. Since in his description Fallén wrote " Oculi 1. nudi 1. hirsuti ", he must have had more than one species before him when he wrote it. *Scaeva arcuata* Fallén was used by authors for a long time in the genus *Syrphus* Fabricius and recently has been placed in *Dasysyrphus* or *Metasyrphus*.

2. Zetterstedt in 1838 applied Fallén's name to a bare-eyed species and referred another bare-eyed specimen to *Scaeva lunigera* Meigen, 1822. He referred a hairy-eyed specimen to *Syrphus lunulatus* Meigen, 1822.

3. Soot-Ryen in 1946 wrote a paper on the problem of *Scaeva arcuata* Fallén, 1817. He pointed out that since Fallén had said this species can have either bare or hairy eyes, Fallén must have used the name for various species. According to recent knowledge the hairiness or non-hairiness of the eyes is a specific character in this group. Soot-Ryen borrowed five specimens of Fallén's original material from the Stockholm Museum and having studied them decided that Fallén had 3 species before him when he described *S. arcuata*. Excluding a male without a head and a female specimen of *S. lapponicus* Zetterstedt he decided that the lectotype of *S. arcuata* must be one of the 3 remaining specimens all of *Syrphus venustus* Meigen, 1822. He selected as type, that is as lectotype, the male with the preserved head.

Soot-Ryen listed the following 6 names as synonyms of *Scaeva arcuata* Fallén, 1817: *Syrphus venustus* Meigen, 1822; *Syrphus implicatus* Meigen, 1822; *Scaeva lunulata* Zett., 1838; *Scaeva solitaria* Zett., 1844; *Syrphus berberidis* Loew, 1840; *Lasiophthicus dignotus* Rond., 1857 and (as a variety), *Scaeva hilaris* Zett., 1843. Soot-Ryen also renamed *Syrphus arcuatus* Lundbeck, 1916, nec *Scaeva arcuata* Fallén, 1817, as *Syrphus lundbecki* n.n.

4. Collin, 1947 (p. 274) wrote that Soot-Ryen had " overlooked the fact that in 1838 Zetterstedt selected from among specimens in the Fallén Collection, a bare-eyed specimen near *lapponicus*, but with a less curved cubital vein, as typical, at the same time referring another bare-eyed specimen to *luniger* Meigen, and the hairy-eyed specimens to a species which he named *lunulatus* Meigen, but which were actually *venustus* Meigen. This selection of a typical species (sic) by Zetterstedt cannot be ignored, and even if there should be no specimen answering to Zetterstedt's selected species in Fallén's Collection (though it appears possible that the headless specimen labelled *arcuata* ♂ which Mr. Soot-Ryen failed to recognize may be such a species, specimens should be sought for in Zetterstedt's own Collection. Incidentally if this headless specimen still possesses wings, even if in poor condition otherwise, it should easily be possible to decide whether it belongs to the *lunulatus*- or *luniger*-group

of the genus *Syrphus*. It is of course well known that Zetterstedt had an intimate knowledge of the contents of Fallén's Collection; it may not be so well known that a year after Fallén's death he presented to the Stockholm Museum a collection of prototypes of the species described by Fallén, which however did not include all the specimens in Fallén's Collection. This is apparently the Collection which after a lapse of 115 years was studied by Mr. Soot-Ryen."

5. As believed by Collin, Zetterstedt could be regarded as a first reviser who interpreted *arcuatus* Fallén as a bare-eyed species near *lapponicus* Zett. but with a less curved cubital vein (r_{4+5}). But according to the Code, the first reviser principle can only be applied to interpret the oldest name where more than one name for a single taxon, or identical names for different taxa, are published simultaneously (Art. 24) and cannot be used to solve a problem of lectotype designation. Collin (1949) was therefore in error in stating " Therefore the name *Syrphus arcuatus* (Fallén p. 42) Zetterstedt, can never be the valid name for the hairy-eyed species *Syrphus venustus* Meigen". Article 74 states that the first published designation of a lectotype fixes the status of the specimen, but if it is proved that the designated specimen is not a syntype, the designation is invalid. In the present case Soot-Ryen's statement, " I have selected as type for *arcuatus* the male with preserved head " may be regarded as the first lectotype designation although he uses the term " type " instead of the modern term lectotype. Judging by what Collin wrote in 1947 it is still not absolutely certain that the 5 specimens loaned to Soot-Ryen by Malaise of the Stockholm Museum were actually syntypical material, so that the lectotype designation might prove to be invalid after all.

6. At the present time *Syrphus venustus* Meigen is interpreted as *venustus* in some works and as *arcuatus* in others. In the course of about the last 50 years four species at least have been identified with *Syrphus arcuatus* Fallén, 1817:

(a) *S. lundbecki* Soot-Ryen, 1946 (*arcuatus* sensu Lundbeck, 1916);
(b) *S. lapponicus* Zetterstedt, 1838 or n. sp. near it (*arcuatus* sensu Sack, 1832);
(c) *S. punctifer* Frey in Kanervo, 1934 (*arcuatus* sensu Coe, 1953);
(d) *S. venustus* Meigen, 1822 (*arcuatus* sensu Soot-Ryen, 1946).

7. The name *venustus* is unambiguous and deep rooted. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *arcuata* Fallén, 1817, as published in the binomen *Scaeva arcuata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
(b) to place the name *venustus* Meigen, 1822, as published in the binomen *Syrphus venustus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
(c) to place the name *arcuata* Fallén, 1817, as suppressed under (a) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

We wish to thank Dr. W. E. China for his help in compiling our request and for correcting the text, Dr. V. S. van der Goot (Zool. Mus. Amsterdam) and Dr. Z. Bouček (Nat. Mus. Praha) for valuable advice and literature.

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MUREX LOTORIUM LINNAEUS, 1758 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): REQUEST FOR VALIDATION IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1886

A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

All taxonomists working on recent Indo-Pacific Mollusca are familiar with a large, bizarre, orange and black shell known by the name *Cymatium lotorium* (Linnaeus, 1758). While preparing a catalogue of species of the family Cymatiidae, the writer was forced to the conclusion that the name *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus, 1758, does not refer to this species but is a synonym of *Murex pileare* Linnaeus, 1758. The name *lotorium* has been long and consistently used in the sense of *Cymatium lotorium* of authors, and the trivial name *Cymatium pileare* is even better known and correctly used for another species of *Cymatium* (*sensu lato*). As there is no well-known name that could be used in place of *lotorium*, an application is here made to the Commission to validate the name *lotorium* in its accustomed sense.

2. There are two ways in which taxonomists can usefully determine the identity of species erected by Linnaeus. The presence in Linnaeus' collection, housed by the Linnean Society of London, of a labelled specimen bearing a number corresponding to that of the species in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* fixes identity quite clearly, and such specimens are available for designation as lectotypes of Linnaeus' species. Dodge (1957 : 133) did not mention a specimen of *Cymatium lotorium* of authors in Linnaeus' collection, and Dance (1967 : 21) included *Murex lotorium* in a list of species now missing from Linnaeus' collection. Thus this method of determination cannot be used.

3. The other objective method is to refer to the figures cited by Linnaeus, try to recognise the species they represent, and designate a figure as the type (which constitutes designation of the figured specimen as lectotype of Linnaeus' species). Some authors (notably Hanley, 1855 and Dodge, 1957) have used a third method, and tried to interpret the brief Latin descriptions given by Linnaeus. These authors frequently arrived at subjective or patently incorrect conclusions, and it seems best to avoid this method unless the other two are not applicable.

4. Linnaeus (1758 : 749) cited only one figure of *Murex lotorium*: d'Argenville, 1742, *L'Histoire Naturelle . . . Éclaircie . . . la Lithologie et la Conchyliologie . . .*, Pl. 13, fig. M. This figure (personal observation) is clearly of *Cymatium pileare* of authors, =*Murex pileare* Linnaeus, 1758, erected on the same page as *Murex lotorium*. Thus by strict application of the Code, *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Murex pileare* Linnaeus, 1758 are synonyms of equal status. In order to preserve the name *Murex pileare* for the species for which it has long been applied, the author, as first reviser, here selects *Murex pileare* Linnaeus as the name to be used for the taxon described by Linnaeus (1758 : 749) under the names *Murex lotorium* and *Murex pileare*.

5. The only available name for *Cymatium lotorium* of authors, not of Linnaeus, appears to be *Triton distortum* Lamarck, 1816. Apparently this name has not been used since its introduction, and thus qualifies for designation by the Commission as a *nomen oblitum*. Most post-Linnaean authors and all authors after Reeve (1844 : pl. 6, fig. 19) have used the name *lotorium* for the large orange and black species figured by Reeve, and none have regarded it as a synonym of *Murex pileare*. The very lack of well-known synonyms of *Triton distortum* Lamarck testifies to the consistent usage of the name *lotorium* for the species, as almost all Linnaean Cymatiidae have had complex nomenclatural histories and their names have many synonyms. At present the name *lotorium* is used perfectly consistently in the sense of *Cymatium lotorium* by authors, and although the latest authors (Emerson and Old, 1963 : 4) had some doubts about the validity of the name, they continued to use it. Institution of another name in the place of *lotorium* would be a nomenclatural upset that would take years to become stabilised.

6. Under the present Code, the only specimen that could be designated as lectotype of *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus is the original of the d'Argenville figure, which has not been traced and may be no longer in existence. To conserve the name *lotorium* in its accustomed sense it seems necessary for the Commission to exercise its plenary powers to suspend the application of the Code to this case, and to direct that *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus should be interpreted by reference to a clearly designated, well-figured specimen of *Cymatium lotorium* of authors.

Reeve (1844 : Pl. 6, fig. 19b) published a large, clear, scientifically accurate, coloured illustration of *Cymatium lotorium* of authors under the name *Triton lotorium* Linnaeus variety β. Correspondence with Dr. A. M. Bidder of Cambridge University and Mr. N. Tebble of the British Museum (Natural History) has established that the figure numbers 19a and 19b on Reeve's Pl. 6 are transposed, and that the original of Pl. 6, fig. 19b (to which the caption to Pl. 6, 19a refers) is in the Cuming Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), having the register-number 1967696. It is housed in an institution where it is readily available, and has been figured in colour in a publication that is available in most large zoological libraries. It is considered to be the best reference specimen for *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus.

Therefore, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is asked:

(1) to exercise its plenary powers to direct that the specific name *lotorium* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binomen *Murex lotorium*) should apply to the species known as *Cymatium lotorium* (Linnaeus, 1758), and should be interpreted by reference to the specimen figured as *Triton lotorium* by Reeve, 1844, *Conchologia Iconica* **2**, *Triton*, Pl. 6, fig. 19b, now lodged in the British Museum (Natural History) and bearing the register-number 1967696;

(2) to place the specific name *lotorium* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Murex lotorium*, interpreted as under (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 26, Double Parts 5/6 (pp. 177–246, T.P.–VIII) 7th April 1970

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin*:

(1) Suppression of *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Pieridae). Z.N.(S.) 1791.

(2) Suppression of *Culex albirostris* Macquart, 1851 (Diptera, Culicidae). Z.N.(S.) 1889.

(3) Suppression of both generic and specific name *Protogonia subquadrata* Cope, 1881 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1890.

(4) Designation of a type-species for *Drupella* Thiele, 1925 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1891.

(5) Emendation to SPHAERIDAE of SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1892.

(6) Suppression of *Asterias hispida* Pennant, 1777, and *Uraster hispida* Forbes, 1840 (Echinodermata). Z.N.(S.) 1895.

(7) Designation of a type-species for *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1897.

(8) Designations of type-species for *Monroa* Warren, 1904 and *Hetererannis* Warren, 1904 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1898.

(9) Suppression of *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1899.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
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January 1970

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *SIGANUS* FORSKÅL, 1775, AND REQUEST THAT THE NAME *TEUTHIS* LINNAEUS (PISCES) BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY Z.N.(S.) 1721

(see volume 25, pp. 26–28)

By William R. Taylor (*Division of Fishes, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I wish to point out that the application to validate the genus name *Siganus* is incomplete in certain aspects and that this name, once it is placed on the Official List of Generic Names, will be in direct competition with the senior synonym *Teuthis* Linnaeus, 1766.

The name *Siganus* Forskål (spelled as published in *Descriptiones Animalium*; but Forsskål, according to Nielsen and Klausewitz, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 26; also spelled Forsskåhl according to Stafleu, 1967, *Regnum Vegetabile* **52** : 155) is clearly a genus name. Nielsen and Klausewitz overlooked page ii, an unnumbered page, which lists eight new genera, including *Scarus* and *Siganus*, that Forskål (*Descriptiones Animalium* .... 1775) describes in later sections. The species included in *Siganus* are *Scarus* species 9 and 10. On page x these are listed as *Scarus rivulatus* and *Scarus stellatus*, with further indication of the new generic name *Siganus*. The two species are described on pages 25 and 26, in the genus *Scarus*, but the first is written "SCARUS SIGANUS; RIVULATUS; . . ." The significance of SIGANUS in this case is not clear; it may be an alternate species name or a repeat of the genus name as a subcategory of *Scarus*. Several authors have maintained that it is an alternate species name, and if so the type-species of *Siganus* Forskål can be decided by tautonomy. If not, the first subsequent designation may be that of Gill (1864, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 280) who designated "*S. rivulatus*, Forsk." as type.

Acception or rejection of the name *Siganus* Forskål in no way endangers the genus name *Scarus* Forskål (pages [ii], x and 25–30) which includes Forskål's species 11–18.

In Opinion 93, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed *Teuthis* Linnaeus, 1766, on the Official List of Generic Names and designated *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus as type-species. *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus is a member of the genus *Siganus* Forskål, 1775.

Certain deficiencies in the original application, made by Dr. David Starr Jordan, appear to have necessitated withholding the name *Teuthis* from subsequent Official Lists of Generic Names in Zoology. I feel they are relatively unimportant in view of the 42 years since Opinion 93 was published in 1926, and in the interest of stability of nomenclature I object to unnecessary reversal of opinions by the Commission.

Primarily among the omissions by Jordan (Opinion 93) was the fact that Gill (1884, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 7 : 278) first designated *Teuthis hepatus* Linnaeus as type-species of *Teuthis* Linnaeus. This designation was unsatisfactory as *hepatus* is complex and the predominant usage of *Teuthis* Linnaeus had been for species of *Siganus*. Linnaeus, 1766, included only *hepatus* and *javus* in *Teuthis*. According to Randall (1955, *Pacific Science* **9** : 363) "Linnaeus included in *Teuthis* several acanthurids and a siganid under one name *hepatus*." *Teuthis hepatus* Linnaeus, 1766, thus apparently included several species of surgeonfishes, family Acanthuridae, and a spinefoot, family Teuthididae or Siganidae—depending upon which name is to be used. Randall did not use the name *Teuthis* Linnaeus for any group in his revisions of the Acanthuridae, and cites it only in the synonymy of *Acanthurus* Forskål in his revisions of the genera and species (Randall, 1955, *Pacific Science* **9** : 363; 1956, *Pacific Science* **10** : 159–235).

Aside from the junior homonym *Teuthis* in Mollusca, the predominate usage of *Teuthis* has been for species of spinefeet, i.e. *Siganus*. As an indication of this usage for surgeonfishes and spinefeet to about 1929, I have consulted Fowler (*U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 100, vol. 8) who has compiled an extensive bibliographic synonymy of Indo-Pacific fishes. There, it was found that *Teuthis* has been used in about 5·5 percent of

the references to species of the genus *Acanthurus* (=*Hepatus* in Fowler) and *Acanthurus* was used in nearly 72 percent of the references for this genus, in a total of 438 citations. In Herre (*Check List of Philippine Fishes*, 1953) the percentages are 9·2 (*Teuthis*) and 53·6 (*Acanthurus*) out of 282 citations for the same genus group. On the other hand *Teuthis* has been used in 32·9 per cent (Fowler) and 42·1 percent (Herre) of the references, for spinefeet, while *Siganus* was used in 16·0 per cent (Fowler) and 33·7 per cent (Herre) of the references, in 511 and 261 citations respectively. *Teuthis* has also been used infrequently as the name for the genus *Paracanthurus* in the family Acanthuridae.

Teuthis hepatus Linnaeus is complex, containing members of two genera of Acanthuridae as recognized by Randall. Wheeler (1958, *Bull. British Museum, Nat. Hist., Historical Series* **1** : 231) suggested a Gronovius specimen as type. I believe this is unsatisfactory, and feel that the problem should receive careful study before selection of a lectotype. To select the Gronovius specimen as lectotype would endanger the currently used name of a well-known American species of *Acanthurus* and void the interpretation of *Paracanthurus hepatus* (Linnaeus) as described by Randall (1955, *Pacific Science* **9** : 408–409).

Another Gronovius specimen was described by Wheeler (*loc. cit.*: 231, pl. 30) and indicated as the type of *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus. This skin, British Museum No. 1853.11.12.30, is herein designated lectotype of *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus.

The family name Teuthididae as proposed by Bonaparte (1831, *Giorn. Arcad. Scienze* **53** (154) : 175) predates Siganoideae (=Siganidae) proposed by Richardson (1836, *Fauna Boreali-Americana* (3) : 86). Both names have been used as the family name of the spinefeet.

In summary, placing the name *Siganus* Forskål on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology would create a junior synonym of a name already included. I see no advantage in reversing Opinion 93 regarding the name *Teuthis* Linnaeus, as the alternate type-species is complex. To do so would endanger either the well-known name *Acanthurus* Forskål (1775) or *Paracanthurus* Bleeker (1863). Although the name *Siganus* has received considerable usage in recent years, the most frequently used name for the genus has been *Teuthis* Linnaeus.

I therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to reconfirm *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Teuthis* Linnaeus and to place the genus and species names and the family name Teuthididae on the appropriate official lists. I further request the Commission to omit any action regarding the name *Siganus* Forskål.

COMMENTS ON THE NAMES *HETEROTIS* EHRENBERG AND *CLUPISUDIS* SWAINSON, WITH A REQUEST TO PLACE CERTAIN WORKS ATTRIBUTED TO HEMPRICH AND EHRENBERG, 1828, ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED WORKS IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1807

(see vol. 24, pp. 291–293 and vol. 25, pp. 64, 194–195)

By William R. Taylor (*Division of Fishes, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

D'Aubenton and Daget (1967, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 291–293) have requested the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the generic names *Heterotis* Ehrenberg and *Clupisudis* Swainson on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. I maintain that *Clupisudis* Swainson is a subjective synonym of *Heterotis* Ehrenberg instead of a replacement name for *Sudis* Cuvier. Further, Roellig (1969, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 194–195) has called attention to two sets of printed plates by Hemprich and Ehrenberg, dated 1828. These plates, a copy of each set in the library of the American Museum of Natural History, have been considered unpublished by many workers.

In agreement with d'Aubenton and Daget, the genus name *Heterotis* Ehrenberg should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and its type species, *niloticus*, as published in the combination *Sudis niloticus* Ehrenberg in Cuvier (1829, *Regne Animal* **2** : 328) should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Rüppell (*Beschreibung und Abbildung mehrerer neuer Fische, im Nil entdeckt* : 10, pl. 3, fig. 2) also described *Sudis niloticus* in 1829, but that work appeared several months after the volume by Cuvier. I suspect that *Heterotis* Ehrenberg in this work (Rüppell, 1829, p. 10, footnote) is actually publication in synonymy. Ehrenberg (*Abhandlungen der Königl. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1834* (1836) : 532) used the name "*Heterotis nilotica*" but gave no description or synonymy. Most subsequent writers have used *Heterotis* Ehrenberg and recognized it as monotypic, containing only the species *Heterotis niloticus* (Ehrenberg). To recognize *Heterotis* as dating from 1828 in works of Ehrenberg's that have generally been considered unpublished would require a number of nomenclatorial changes in fishes and mammals by creating senior synonyms not previously recognized.

The name *Arapaima* Müller, 1843, has been in long and continued use as the genus name for *Sudis gigas* (auct.). To fix *Sudis gigas* Schinz as the type-species of *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839, would be nomenclaturally incorrect and would replace a long-known generic name with an unused name. Swainson (1839, *The Natural History of Fishes* . . . **2** : 185 and 286) gave contrasting characters for *Sudis* Cuvier and his own *Clupisudis*. Accompanying the name *Sudis*, Swainson listed only "*S. gigas* Cuvier". The sole species listed for *Clupisudis* by Swainson is "*C. niloticus*. Rüpp. Fish of the Nile, i. pl. 3. f. 2."

Sudis niloticus Rüppell, 1829, is a subjective synonym of *Sudis niloticus* Ehrenberg in Cuvier, 1829. *Clupisudis* is thus a synonym of *Heterotis* Ehrenberg instead of *Sudis* Cuvier.

I do not see that it is necessary to fix family names for this group of fishes, but if so, I point out that Gill (1893, *Memoirs National Academy of Sciences* **6** : 130) indicated "Heterotididae (Cope, 1871)" based on the genus *Heterotis* Ehrenberg, for a family of osteoglossoid fishes.

Of great concern to working ichthyologists is that Roellig maintains that Ehrenberg's plates consisting of the *Descriptiones Piscium* and the *Descriptiones Zootomicrorum* portions of the *Symbolae Physicae* . . . (often cited as Hemprich and Ehrenberg) were first published in 1828 instead of 1899. I have examined the sets in the American Museum of Natural History library and they are as Roellig indicated. The ten plates in each set are unbound and lack accompanying descriptive text. The title for each set and a list of the contained plates is printed only on the carton which contains the plates and bears in both cases the date 1828. The ten plates of fishes

include coloured figures of 26 different fishes, each with an adequately latinized name printed on the plate. The ten plates in the *Zootomicrorum* depict anatomical structures of mammals and fishes. The names printed on the latter plates sometimes vary from spellings given in the *Descriptiones Piscium* and from names later published by Ehrenberg for the mammals, or are vernacular. Not one of the new names in these two works has been listed in the existing literature as Ehrenberg, 1828. Several workers throughout the years have either had access to the plates or Ehrenberg's manuscripts and published the names in synonymy as Ehrenberg and/or *Symbolae Physicae* inedit. These plates are quite similar in size and content to those issued in 1899 by a team of authors.

Some of the mammal names on the plates of the *Descriptiones Zootomicrorum* predate 1828; others were included, often with changes of spelling, in the *Descriptiones Mammalium* portion of the *Symbolae Physicae*, *Decas Prima* and *Decas Secunda*. The cover and title page to *Decas Prima* of the mammal work are dated 1828 and the introduction bears the imprint October 1828; the descriptive portion is imprinted August 1832. *Decas Secunda* has imprints on various text pages September through November 1832, but the cover is dated 1830. Mammalogists have generally recognized the two parts as published in 1832 or 1833. It seems unlikely that the plates were distributed before the text although they must have been printed some two to four years previously.

About nine of the twenty-six fish species names on the plates of the two works are apparent junior synonyms of previously described species. The others would be senior to names accompanying later descriptions, that were in several cases based on Hemprich and Ehrenberg's specimens or illustrations. According to Stresemann (*Abhandlungen Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1954, Nr. 1 : 161) the specimens of sharks and rays were studied by Müller and Henle (*Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen*, Berlin, 1841) and the illustrations and Ehrenberg's manuscripts on the remaining fishes were used by Cuvier and Valenciennes (*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, 22 vols., Paris, 1828–1849).

The plates in the *Descriptiones Piscium* have been indicated as unpublished, prior to 1899, by a number of authors in major works, e.g. Klunzinger (1870–1871, *Synopsis der Fische des Rothen Meeres* : 468, 471, 475, 489, 655, 661, 666; 1884, *Die Fische des Rothen Meeres* : 74, 122); Müller and Henle (*loc. cit.*, 1841, p. 187); Günther (1870, *Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum* 8 : 498). Fowler (1956, *Fishes of the Red Sea and Southern Arabia* 1 : 14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 47) cited Ehrenberg's fish plates as first published by Hilgendorf in 1899 and listed some of Ehrenberg's names, as printed on the plates, with dates from Klunzinger and other authors subsequent to 1828—which were generally published in synonymy. Rüppell, one of the leading workers of the era, complained (1838, *Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna von Abyssinien gehörig, Fische* : 134) that he was unable to obtain copies of the plates from the authorities in Berlin and suggested that they were made available only to Cuvier.

Müller and Henle (*loc. cit.*), who studied Hemprich and Ehrenberg's specimens of elasmobranch fishes, did not cite any of the thirteen species names and one new genus name that were printed on the plates and evidently had not seen the plates as they were not listed.

Aside from Dean (1923, *A Bibliography of Fishes* 3 : 55), who had access to the American Museum library, I have been unable to find the two works listed in any bibliography or catalogue of American and European libraries available to me.

Cuvier and Valenciennes (*loc. cit.* 1 : 261; also Stresemann, *loc. cit.*) had many of Ehrenberg's illustrations and at least some of his manuscripts. They frequently refer in their descriptions to other paintings and drawings, that were prepared for Ehrenberg, list his descriptive data, and credit Ehrenberg with names that were not on the printed plates. They apparently are the only workers who indicated the work as published, stating (vol. 11, p. 279), in reference to plate IX of the fishes, "Nous adopterions pour nom générique celui que M. Ehrenberg a publié, . . ." In no case throughout their work did they mention the *Symbolae Physicae* by name, suggesting

that they had only the plates; references were given simply as Ehrenberg's plate and figure number or "Zool." or "Pisces" plate and figure number. Of the names printed on the plates, one of Ehrenberg's species names and the genus name *Heterotis* were used by them and credited to Ehrenberg; three generic names and five species names are otherwise mentioned, usually as synonyms of their own new names or older names; one species name was not credited to Ehrenberg, and several new species names and one new genus name were omitted.

Most likely the plates were printed in 1828, as were some of the mammal plates, but were held for Ehrenberg's descriptive text which never appeared. I have found no evidence that the plates were distributed (published). Since Cuvier and Valenciennes had seen copies of the printed plates, they believed them published. In 1899, a team of writers (Carlgren, Hilgendorf, Martens, Matschie, Tornier, and Weltner) published the plates of Pisces and the Zootomicrorum, plus others, of the work as *Symbolae Physicae seu Icones Ineditae* . . . Although apparently not distributed in 1828, it is probable that a number of copies of the plates got into unofficial circulation between that date and 1899; some may now be in other libraries to trouble future workers.

To recognize these works as published in the sense of Chapter III of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature at this date would require zoologists to reconsider a number of names not currently in use, for example *Carcharias forskalii*, *Lamna ecarinata*, *Labrus radiatus*, *Cryptocentrus fasciatus*, *Priolepis auriga*, etc. *Cephaloptera stelligera* would replace *Ceratoptera ehrenbergii* Müller and Henle, 1841; *Oplopomus pulcher* would replace *Gobius oplopomus* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1837; *Zygaena erythraea* predates *Sphyrna mokarran* (Rüppell, 1838) and *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith and Smith, 1834), and would replace one of the two names, as judged from the revision of Gilbert (1967, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **119**, no. 3539).

In the interest of stability of nomenclature, I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the two following works on the Official Index of Rejected Works in Zoology:

1. Symbolae Physicae seu Icones et Descriptiones Piscium qui ex itinere per Africam Borealem et Asiam Occidentalem—Friderici Guilelmi Hemprich et Christiani Godofredi Ehrenberg, Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctorum—Studio Novi aut Illustrati Redierunt—Percensuit et Regis Jussu et Impensis—edidit Dr. C. G. Ehrenberg. Decas Prima. Berolini ex Officina Academica-Venditur a Mittlero. MDCCCXXVIII. 10 pls.
2. SYMBOLAE PHYSICAE SEU ICONES ET DESCRIPTIONES ZOOTOMICRORUM que ex itinere per AFRICAM BOREALEM ET ASIAM OCCIDENTALEM—FRIDERICI GUILELMI HEMPRICH ET CHRISTIANI GODOFREDI EHRENBERG, Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctorum-Studio Novi Aut Illustrati Redierunt—Percensuit et Regis Jussu et Impensis—Edidit Dr. C. G. Ehrenberg—Decas Prima—Berolini ex Officina Academica—Venditur a Mittlero. MDCCCXXVIII. 10 pls.

COMMENT ON *SCHIZONEURA PATCHIAE* AND *S. PATCHI* Z.N.(S.) 1859

(see volume 25, pages 222–223)

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

1. *Schizoneura patchiae*, 1916, was not incorrect, and the emendation to *patchae* was unjustified and hence invalid. Börner and Blunck (1916) latinised the name Patch to Patchia and then formed the normal Latin feminine genitive *patchiae* (even as Aldrich was transformed to Aldrichius and thence became *aldrichii*, and Smith to Smithius and thence to *smithii*, to mention two commonly used specific names). Such transformation of a proper name to Latin form, followed by formation of the proper Latin genitive, was formerly a regular practice. Later, especially following the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, genitive endings were added "to the exact and complete name", hence a name dedicated to Dr. Edith Patch was *patchae*. But *patchiae* was not wrong, and here it is a correct and original spelling and should be preserved. No action is needed to protect it against the junior synonym *S. ulmosedens* Marchal, 1919.

2. *Schizoneura patchi* Meunier was incorrectly formed under the International Rules and should have been emended to *patchae*. This was true also in the new International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961), but at the Washington Congress (1963) the relevant Article 31 was changed to a Recommendation. In my opinion, this was an ill-advised change, but be that as it may, the change leaves the spelling *patchi* undisturbed. But either *patchi* or *patchae* would apparently be nomenclaturally distinct from *patchiae*: although the names are of the same origin and meaning, there is at least a one-letter difference that is not one of the variable spellings listed as homonymous (Article 58). Technically, then, the new replacement name *S. meunieri* is unjustified. However, existence within the same genus of two such similar names as *patchiae* and *patchi* (or *patchae*) would be obviously unfortunate and potentially confusing. Furthermore, the slight differences in genitive forms *-iae* and *-ae* are homologous with spellings that are already regarded by the Code as homonymous (Article 58, *-i* and *-ii* in patronymic genitives).

3. Accordingly, I suggest that the Commission take no action on *S. patchiae* Börner and Blunck and that the normal rules of nomenclature apply to it, but that the Commission be requested:

(1) under the plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the name *patchi* Meunier, 1917, as published in the combination *Schizoneura patchi* (= request 1 b of Heie's application);

(b) to validate for it the proposed new name *meunieri* Heie, as published in the combination *S. meunieri*; and

(2) to add the names to the Official List or Official Index, as appropriate.

4. Further, I propose that a Declaration be issued amending Article 58 (10) to read as follows:

"(10) the termination *-i* or *-ii*, or *-ae* or *-iae*, in a patronymic genitive (e.g., *smithi*, *smithii*; *patchae*, *patchiae*)."

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED RULING ON WORKS ON NEW ZEALAND MOLLUSCA BY R. S. ALLAN AND H. J. FINLAY. Z.N.(S.) 1868

By Myra Keen (*Department of Geology, Stanford University, Stanford, California* 93405, *U.S.A.*)

This is in support of the petition by A. G. Beu *et al.* (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** (1) : 42–50, May, 1969) on status of names published by Allan from Finlay manuscripts. The solutions proposed seem eminently justified, with one exception—the generic name *Coluzea*. Here a change of type-species from current practice is recommended, and I feel that in addition a principle is involved that needs review by the Commission and an explicit directive of some sort.

Beu *et al.* consider that Finlay in 1927 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **57** : 407) designated the type of *Coluzea* as *Fusus spiralis* A. Adams. Actually, Finlay did not use the word "type", and his discussion seems ambiguous to me: "The only living member of the group in this region, however (excepting *Columbarium suteri* Smith, 1915 [reference]), *Fusus spiralis* A. Ad., is so distinct from *Colus*, and represents the culmination of so well-defined a group that there can be no hesitation in proposing for it a new genus *Coluzea*. In lineage may be named *Fusus dentatus* (Hutton) [reference], *Fusinus maorium* Marshall and Murdoch [reference], *F. limacotus* Suter [reference], and many new species. The striking protoconch, of the genotype especially (bulbous, flat-topped, with whorls subangular at the top, strongly keeled at the end), the single strong, serrate keel, and *Columbarium*-like facies, are all highly characteristic." At the end of the paper is a summary of newly-named taxa; again, Finlay only lists, "*Coluzea*, n. gen. for *Fusus spiralis* A. Ad."

Although Finlay's implication is plain, his actual wording in the paragraph quoted is ambiguous, for the noun preceding "genotype" is "lineage" and could conceivably apply to *Fusus dentatus*, the species that Finlay later accepted as type and that has been cited as type by other authors (e.g., Wenz, 1939, in the "Handbuch der Paläozoologie"). Also, two recent species are mentioned, although it is not clear whether the other is to be included in the genus. The question I would raise is: Does the use of the word "for" constitute an explicit type designation? Is it tantamount to "type", or is it to be classed with "typical example" (Art. 67 (c) (i)) as unacceptable? I have in many similar cases reluctantly taken the view that it must be the latter. Thus, I would ask that the Commission provide a ruling on this point, a problem frequently encountered in the search for type designations.

It seems to me preferable to consider *Coluzea* as introduced in 1927 without fixation of type. Finlay's 1930 acceptance of *F. dentatus* as monotype, although incorrect as to fact, is equivalent to designation (Art. 69 (a) (iii)). This has the merit of being in harmony with later usage, and it would seem to outweigh the argument of convenience of having a Recent species as type.

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

A. G. Beu *et al.* (1969, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** (1) : 42–50), requested a ruling on the publication date of H. J. Finlay's paper which appeared in Vol. 57 of the *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*. The authors requested a suppression of 13 of R. S. Allan's generic names published in the same volume of the *Transactions*.

The suppression of 13 generic names is undesirable in this particular case, since the genus-group names established by Allan (1927, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* **57** : 265–309), are neither *nomina oblita* nor *nomina dubia*, but validly established binominals. I support the authors in their request for a ruling which would guarantee nomenclatural stability (by attributing the authorship of the genus names to Finlay rather than Allan), but consider the solution of the problem, i.e. large scale suppression of valid binominals, as a drastic measure which may set a precedent for future petitioners. An alternative course is here suggested.

Volume 57 of the *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.*, contains 45 papers, all of which were issued as separata between the 9th October 1926 and the 8th March 1927; the volume, however, is dated 10th March 1927. The premature issue of separata prior to the date of appearance of the actual Journal or serial, does not constitute publication. Although the 1948 ruling on separata by the 13th International Congress of Zoology in Paris, has not been embodied in the text of the current Code of ICZN, recommendation 21D clearly differentiates reprints from preprints. R. S. Allan's paper was issued in advance of the *Transactions* on the 7th December 1926 and H. J. Finlay's paper on the 23rd December 1926, but all zoological papers appearing in Vol 57 should be deemed to have been published on the 10th March 1927. The latter date has, *ipso facto*, been accepted by the Commission in Opinion 479 (1957, Vol. 16 (22) : 402–403). If the Commission confirms the publication date of Vol. 57 of the *Transactions* to be the 10th March 1927, then Allan's and Finlay's papers will have been published simultaneously and Art. 24 (a) of the Code is applicable in deciding the authorship of the generic names under discussion.

Preston (1928, *Zool. Record* for 1927, Vol. 64) is the first reviser for 10 genus-group names out of the 13 destined for suppression. Preston (*loc. cit.*, pp. 2, 11), records the papers of Allan and Finlay in the Bibliography, and dates Vol. 57 of the *Transactions* as 1927. In the systematic part, Preston credits the authorship of the following genera to Finlay: *Venustas* (p. 54), *Notoseila* (p. 60), *Zaclys* and *Maoricolpus* (p. 62), *Spirocolpus* (p. 63), *Zeacrypta* (p. 64), *Coluzea* (p. 69), *Proximitra* and *Waimatea* (p. 70) and *Xymenella* (p. 72). It should be noted, that the 3 genera which would cause a major taxonomic problem if credited to Allan, have been credited to Finlay by Preston.

The first reviser for *Miopila*, *Zexilia* and *Marshallena* is Finlay (1930, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* **61** : 249). The authorship of the genera *Miopila* and *Zexilia* is attributed to Finlay, 1927, while the genus *Marshallena* is credited to Allan, 1927. The type-species of *Marshallena* Allan, 1927, is *Daphnella neozelanica* Suter (by subsequent designation of Finlay, 1930, p. 249). By this method the authorship of 12 generic names goes to Finlay, and the taxonomic concept of *Marshallena* remains unchanged, as the type-species of both authors are identical (one as a valid prior taxon, the other as a subjective synonym). *Zeacolpus* and *Stiracolpus* Allan, 1927, are *nomina nuda*, but both names were validly introduced into literature by Finlay (1927, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* **57** : 388–389).

There is no need to suppress the specific name *Turbonilla hampdenensis* Allan, 1927, since Preston (*loc. cit.*, p. 68) selected Finlay as the author of the simultaneously published *Turbonilla hampdenensis* under the "first reviser" rule.

The acceptance of the alternative proposal outlined above would obviate the need to suppress 13 validly established binominals, retain Finlay as author for 12 out of 13 genus-group names and preserve the interests of stability of nomenclature in the same sense as requested by A. G. Beu *et al.*

The Commission is therefore requested to:

(a) designate the 10th March 1927 as the publication date for all zoological and palaeontological papers appearing in Vol. 57 of the *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*;

(b) direct that Art. 24 (a) of the Code of ICZN be applied in deciding the authorship of genus-group names published simultaneously by R. S. Allan and H. J. Finlay in Vol. 57 of the *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE HOMONYMY OF *PAPILIO AGLAJA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1791

(see *Bull.* **26** : 2–6)

(see volume 24, pages 186–189; volume 25, pages 68–71; volume 26, pages 2–6)

By C. F. Cowan

Messrs. Riley and Higgins misrepresent my application in this case. Their first paragraph suggests that I did not accept the late Mr. Hemming's view, and their third asserts that I challenge it. Mr. Riley actually edited Hemming's publication, which appeared in August 1967. As my application was not published until June of that year, when I sent a copy to Dr. Higgins, they should be well aware that I could have had no idea of Hemming's imminent and fine work.

2. In fact, as my application said, it was submitted as a result of Higgin's own brief note published in January 1967, and subsequent correspondence with him. Their paper adds no fresh facts, and I did indeed accept that what they propose entirely conforms to the Code and is the simple solution.

3. It was the prospect of the effects of that obvious solution which prompted my application.

4. Riley and Higgins oppose it because it " flouts one of the basic principles of the Code, would make too large a breach in it, and establish a precedent so dangerous that it hardly bears contemplation." Whether this is so is for the Commission to consider; my original paragraphs 6–9 fully discussed that aspect and will not be repeated.

5. Should my original application not be acceptable, the problem remains that, whereas the Nymphalid is now equally familiar as *aglaja* and as *charlotta* throughout its palaearctic region, the well-known Pierid has been called only *aglaja* in the oriental literature for over 75 years. This fact is blinked by Riley and Higgins.

6. There can be no sound objection to the continued use of *charlotta*, named after Queen Charlotte of Great Britain and Ireland, 1761–1818, and several times figured; e.g. Sowerby, 1804, *Brit. Misc.* **1** : 23, pl. 11 (good); Brown, 1832, *Book of Butterflies, Sphinges and Moths* **1** : 214, pl. 56 (fair, but wrongly attributed to Leach and as for Charlotte, Princess Royal, the Queen's daughter, whose recent death in 1828 must have confused him); and Westwood, 1841, *Brit. Butts. and their Transformations* : 45, pl. 12 (fair). Any authors who ignored this name between 1935, or certainly 1942, and 1958 at least, were flouting the Règles.

7. Therefore, if, but only if, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature finds it impossible to grant my original application, I now request that it takes the following action:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy and of the Law of Priority the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* (*Syst. Nat.* (ed 10) **1** : 481, No. 140);

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* (*Syst. Nat.* ed. 10) **1** : 465, No. 44), (LEPIDOPTERA, PIERIDAE);

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *charlotta* Haworth, 1803, as published in the binomen *Papilio charlotta* (*Lepidoptera Britannica* (1) : 32), (LEPIDOPTERA, NYMPHALIDAE);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (LEPIDOPTERA, NYMPHALIDAE), as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

OPINION 893

EUMENIDAE NAMES OF SAUSSURE (HYMENOPTERA): GRANT OF AVAILABILITY TO CERTAIN NAMES PROPOSED FOR SECONDARY DIVISIONS OF GENERA

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following names are hereby declared available from their date of publication by H. de Saussure with the type-species indicated;

(i) *Ancistroceroides* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus cruentus* Saussure, 1855 (Name Number 1857);

(ii) *Antalastor* Saussure, 1856, type-species *Alastor atropos* Lepeletier, 1841;

(iii) *Antepipona* Saussure, 1855 (gender: feminine), type-species *Odynerus silaos* Saussure, 1853 (Name Number 1858);

(iv) *Antodynerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Vespa flavescens* Fabricius, 1775 (Name Number 1859);

(v) *Epsilon* Saussure, 1855 (gender: neuter), type-species *Odynerus dyscherus* Saussure, 1852 (Name Number 1860);

(vi) *Hypalastor* Saussure, 1856 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus angulicollis* Spinola, 1851 (Name Number 1861);

(vii) *Hypalastoroides* Saussure, 1856 (gender: masculine), type-species *Alastor brasiliensis* Saussure, 1856 (Name Number 1862);

(viii) *Hypancistrocerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus advena* Saussure, 1855 (Name Number 1863);

(ix) *Hypodynerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus humeralis* Haliday, 1836 (Name Number 1864);

(x) *Pachodynerus* Saussure, 1870 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus californicus* Saussure, 1870 (Name Number 1865);

(xi) *Paralastor* Saussure, 1856 (gender: masculine), type-species *Alastor tuberculatus* Saussure, 1853 (Name Number 1866);

(xii) *Paralastoroides* Saussure, 1856, type-species *Alastorclotho* Lepeletier, 1841;

(xiii) *Parodynerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus bizonatus* Boisduval, 1835 (Name Number 1867);

(xiv) *Pseudopipona* Saussure, 1856 (gender: feminine), type-species *Odynerus herrichii* Saussure, 1856 (Name Number 1868);

(xv) *Pseudodynerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus luctuosus* Saussure, 1855 (Name Number 1869);

(xvi) *Stenancistrocerus* Saussure, 1863 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus atropos* Lepeletier, 1841 (Name Number 1870);

(xvii) *Stenodynerus* Saussure, 1863 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus chinensis* Saussure, 1863 (Name Number 1871);

(xviii) *Subancistrocerus* Saussure, 1855 (gender: masculine), type-species *Odynerus sichelii* Saussure, 1855 (Name Number 1872);

(b) the generic name *Euodynerus* Dalla Torre, 1904 (gender: masculine)

type-species *Vespa dantici* Rossi, 1790, originally proposed as a name for a group of infra-subgeneric rank, is hereby declared to be available from its date of publication by C. G. de Dalla Torre (Name Number 1873);

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) The names listed in paragraphs (1)(b) and (1)(a) under (i), (iii)–(xi), (xiii)–(xviii), with the Name Numbers specified in those paragraphs;

(b) *Alastor* Lepeletier, 1841 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Ashmead, 1902, *Alastor atropos* Lepeletier, 1841 (Name Number 1874);

(c) *Alastoroides* Saussure, 1856 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Ashmead, 1902, *Alastor clotho*, Lepeletier, 1841 (Name Number 1875).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Antalastor* Saussure, 1856, an objective junior synonym of *Alastor* Lepeletier, 1841 (Name Number 1959);

(b) *Paralastoroides* Saussure, 1856, an objective synonym of *Alastoroides* Saussure, 1856, here rejected in favour of the latter name (Name Number 1960).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names with the Name Numbers specified:

(i) *advena* Saussure, 1855, as published in the binomen *Odynerus advena* (type-species of *Hypancistrocerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2321);

(ii) *angulicollis* Spinola, 1851, as published in the binomen *Odynerus angulicollis* (type-species of *Hypalastor* Saussure, 1856) (Name Number 2322);

(iii) *atropos* Lepeletier, 1841, as published in the binomen *Alastor atropos* (type-species of *Alastor* Lepeletier, 1841) (Name Number 2323);

(iv) *atropos* Lepeletier, 1841, as published in the binomen *Odynerus atropos* (type-species of *Stenancistrocerus* Saussure, 1863) (Name Number 2324);

(v) *bizonatus* Boisduval, 1835, as published in the binomen *Odynerus bizonatus* (type-species of *Parodynerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2325);

(vi) *brasiliensis* Saussure, 1856, as published in the binomen *Alastor brasiliensis* (type-species of *Hypalastoroides* Saussure, 1856) (Name Number 2326);

(vii) *californicus* Saussure, 1870, as published in the binomen *Odynerus californicus* (type-species of *Pachodynerus* Saussure, 1870) (Name Number 2327);

(viii) *chinensis* Saussure, 1863, as published in the binomen *Odynerus chinensis* (type-species of *Stenodynerus* Saussure, 1863) (Name Number 2328);

(ix) *clotho* Lepeletier, 1841, as published in the binomen *Alastor clotho* (type-species of *Alastoroides* Saussure, 1856) (Name Number 2329);

(x) *cruentus* Saussure, 1855, as published in the binomen *Odynerus cruentus* (type-species of *Ancistroceroides* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2330);

(xi) *dantici* Rossi, 1790, as published in the binomen *Vespa dantici* (type-species of *Euodynerus* Dalla Torre, 1904) (Name Number 2331);

(xii) *dyscherus* Saussure, 1852, as published in the binomen *Odynerus dyscherus* (type-species of *Epsilon* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2332);

(xiii) *flavescens* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Vespa flavescens* (type-species of *Antodynerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2333);

(xiv) *herrichii* Saussure, 1856, as published in the binomen *Odynerus herrichii* (type-species of *Pseudepipona* Saussure, 1856) (Name Number 2334);

(xv) *humeralis* Haliday, 1836, as published in the binomen *Odynerus humeralis* (type-species of *Hypodynerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2335);

(xvi) *luctuosus* Saussure, 1855, as published in the binomen *Odynerus luctuosus* (type-species of *Pseudodynerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2336);

(xvii) *sichelii* Saussure, 1855, as published in the binomen *Odynerus sichelii* (type-species of *Subancistrocerus* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2337);

(xviii) *silaos* Saussure, 1853, as published in the binomen *Odynerus silaos* (type-species of *Antepipona* Saussure, 1855) (Name Number 2338);

(xix) *tuberculatus* Saussure, 1853, as published in the binomen *Alastor tuberculatus* (type-species of *Paralastor* Saussure, 1856) (Name Number 2339).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1689)

The present case was originally submitted to the Offices of the Commission on 21 May 1965 by Dr. J. van der Vecht. An amended version of the application, submitted on 19 October 1966, was sent to printer on 8 November 1966 and was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 27–33. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. A comment in favour of the proposals was received from Prof. R. M. Bohart. Two corrections were made to the proposal before the Commissioners voted.

These were that the type-species of *Hypodynerus* Saussure is *Odynerus humeralis* and not *Odynerus chilensis* as published. Consequently, the name *chilensis* was deleted from paragraph 4 and the name *humeralis* substituted. Secondly the name *Euodynerus* Dalla Torre was also proposed for addition to the Official List.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (69)4 either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 30–33, with the emendations as specified above. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Paper not returned—two (2) Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote and Mr. Eisenmann abstained from voting.

The following comments were received from Commissioners when returning their votes:

Mr. E. Eisenmann (14.i.69): " I prefer not to vote on this proposal for the effect of giving validity of ' infra-subgeneric names ' might be dangerous in other groups. I do not oppose it here, as no other specialist in the group has done so."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (15.iii.69): " This application is the necessary consequence of the unwise inclusion of the word ' primary ' in Code Article 42d. I believe that such group names have been generally accepted whether primary or secondary, if they were clearly names for groups of species and fitted the usual rules for generic and subgeneric names. It would have been easier to suppress the exceptions, as I believe them to be, than to be forced to use the plenary powers for all the long established names."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

advena, Odynerus, Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 222
Alastor Lepeletier, 1841, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym.* **2** : 668
Alastoroides Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 327
Ancistroceroides Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 221
angulicollis, Odynerus, Spinola, 1851, *Hist. Chile, Zool.* **6** : 261
Antalastor Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 328
Antepipona Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 244
Antodynerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 242, 287
atropos, Alastor, Lepeletier, 1841, (Roret's Suite à Buffon) *Hymenopt.* **2** : 669
atropos, Odynerus, Lepeletier, 1841, (Roret's Suite à Buffon) *Hymenopt.* **2** : 661

bizonatus, *Odynerus*, Boisduval, 1835, *in* d'Urville, *Voy.* '*Astrolabe*' *Ent.* (2) : 658
brasiliensis, *Alastor*, Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 329
californicus, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1870, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **22** : 57
chinensis, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1863, *Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève* **17** :230
clotho, *Alastor*, Lepeletier, 1841, (Roret's Suite à Buffon) *Hymenopt*, **2** : 668
cruentus, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam Vesp.* **3** : 221
dantici, *Vespa*, Rossi, 1790, *Fauna Etrusca* **2** : 89
dyscherus, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1852, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **1** : 175
Epsilon Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **2** : 229, 252
Euodynerus Dalla Torre, 1904, *Gen. Insect.* **19** : 38
flavescens, *Vespa*, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. ent.* : 370
herrichii, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 309
humeralis, *Odynerus*, Haliday, 1836, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* **17** : 324
Hypalastor Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 328
Hypalastoroides Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 328
Hypancistrocerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 222
Hypodynerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 225–250
luctuosus, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 220
Pachodynerus Saussure, 1870, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **22** : 56
Paralastor Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 328
Paralastoroides Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 328
Parodynerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 245
Pseudepipona Saussure, 1856, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 309
Pseudodynerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 220
sichelii, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 206
silaos, *Odynerus*, Saussure, 1853, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **1** : 213
Stenancistrocerus Saussure, 1863, *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. Cat. Genéve.* **17** : 216
Stenodynerus Saussure, 1863, *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genéve* **17** : 228
Subancistrocerus Saussure, 1855, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **3** : 206
tuberculatus, *Alastor*, Saussure, 1853, *Ét. Fam. Vesp.* **1** : 253

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:
For *Alastor* Lepeletier, 1841: Ashmead, 1902, *Canad. Ent.* **34** : 210
For *Paralastoroides* Saussure, 1856: Ashmead, 1902, *Canad. Ent.* **34** : 210.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 893.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *May* 1969

OPINION 894

THRIX DOHERTY, 1891 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Thrix* Doherty, 1891, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Neocheritra nisibis* de Nicéville, 1895, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Thrix* Doherty, 1891 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Neocheritra nisibis* de Nicéville, 1895, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1876.

(3) The specific name *nisibis* de Nicéville, 1895, as published in the binomen *Neocheritra nisibis* (type-species of *Thrix* Doherty, 1891) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2340.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1768)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan in July 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 16 August 1966 and was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 253–254. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)32 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 254. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Vokes, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Lemche, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Simpson.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote. In returning his negative vote, Dr. Simpson commented: " On Cowan's own showing, *nisibis* is a synonym of *cloella*. It would be absurd to make *nisibis* type without regard for its synonymy." In consequence, Commissioners were invited on 10 February 1969 to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.)(69)3 for or against the proposal to add the specific name *cloella* Weymer, 1887, as published in the binomen *Hypolycaena cloella*, to the Official List as the oldest available name for the type-species of *Thrix* Doherty. At the close of

the prescribed voting period on 10 March 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Simpson, Vokes, Alvarado, Tortonese, Lemche, Jaczewski, Ride, Melville, Obruchev, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Brinck, Sabrosky, Mayr.

Negative votes—one (1): Eisenmann.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): do Amaral, Evans, Munroe.

Commissioners Uchida and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes, and Commissioner Forest returned a blank Voting Paper.

In returning his negative vote, Dr. Eisenmann wrote: " It seems to me that before voting on this—which is contrary to Cowan's proposal, in favour of which the Commission voted overwhelmingly—Cowan (a specialist) should be given an opportunity to answer Simpson's comment and explain any reasons he may have for favouring *nisibis* over *cloella*." The Secretary thereupon wrote to Col. Cowan to point out that, in fact, if *Sithon scopula* H. Druce, 1873, *Hypolycaena cloella* Weymer, 1887, and *Neocheritra nisibis* de Nicéville, 1895, are all synonymous, as seemed to be suggested in his application, then *scopula*, and not *cloella* or *nisibis*, should be added to the Official List. If, on the other hand, these three taxa are subspecifically distinct, then it does not matter which of the names has priority from the point of view of the present case. Col. Cowan replied, on 28 April 1969, that there are in fact four species-group taxa currently classified in *Thrix*—the three listed above and *Virgarina scopula sankilia* Fruhstorfer, 1913. These are not now regarded as synonyms at any level in the species-group, and a plausible case could be made for the generic separation of the two Borneo species (*scopula* and *sankilia*) from the other two. Since it is clear that Doherty defined his new genus *Thrix* on males of *nisibis* from Malaya that he misidentified as *gama*, and since *nisibis* is the oldest available name for the species in question, it is clear that there is no objection to placing that name on the Official List. In consequence, the vote on Voting Paper (O.M.) (69)3 is hereby cancelled and the result of the vote on Voting Paper (68)32 stands unaltered.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

nisibis, *Neocheritra*, de Nicéville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 316, pl. P, fig. 45

Thrix Doherty, 1891, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* **60**(2) : 35.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (68)32 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 894.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 May 1969

OPINION 895

STRIX CAPENSIS DAUDIN, 1800 (AVES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *capensis* Daudin, 1800, as published in the combination *Strix bubo capensis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *capensis* Daudin, 1800, as published in the combination *Strix bubo capensis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 911.

(3) The specific name *capensis* Smith, 1834, as published in the binomen *Strix capensis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2341.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1692)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission in January 1965 by Dr. P. A. Clancey. An amended application was sent to the printer on 8 November 1966 and was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 34–35. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

Dr. Clancey's proposals were supported by Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 203–4) and Prof. J. M. Winterbottom. An objection by Dr. G. F. Mees (*ibid.* **24** : 263–266) was answered by Clancey and Winterbottom (*ibid.* **25** : 3).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 35. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, Simpson, Jaczewski, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Tortonese.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

The following further note from Dr. Mees arrived during the voting period:

" Clancey & Winterbottom (1968, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 3) have challenged the identification of *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin with *Bubo capensis* Smith as published in 1967 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 263–266, pl. 3). They expressed strongly the opinion that the bird from Olifants Rivier chosen as lectotype of Daudin's name, actually belongs to *Bubo africanus* (Temminck), and made this

an argument for suppression of the name *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin, as a number of undesirable changes in nomenclature would result from their identification.

" I am partly to blame for the fact that doubt could arise, as on pl. 3 of the *Bulletin* no mention is made of its degree of reduction from the original. Actually the reproduction is at slightly less than half the size of the original, about 0.45 X. This should make it evident that the foot shown on the plate is much too large to belong to *Bubo africanus*. For what it is worth, I further mention that in the coloured original the bird has yellow-orange eyes: according to Clancey (1964, *Birds of Natal and Zululand*: 232), *Bubo capensis* has orange-yellow irides, and *Bubo africanus* has lemon-yellow irides.

" A second argument put forward by Clancey & Winterbottom is that the Olifants Rivier is no suitable habitat for *Bubo capensis*. Being unfamiliar with that part of Africa, I cannot fully judge the weight of that argument, but according to maps, the main road crosses the Olifants Rivier only some ninety miles from Kaapstad, the accepted type-locality of *Bubo capensis* Smith. Considering that Levaillant's expedition took place some 180 years ago, and that great changes have doubtless taken place since, I do not find it difficult to believe that at that time *Bubo capensis* did range a mere ninety miles farther north than at present. However this may be, *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin is definitely the same as *Strix capensis* Smith, and the fears of nomenclatural confusion expressed by Clancey & Winterbottom are fortunately unfounded.

" Finally, I want to point out that Clancey & Winterbottom mistakenly stated that I made Levaillant's pl. 40 the lectotype of *Strix bubo capensis* Daudin, as I did no such thing; on the contrary I believe I made it quite clear that in my opinion pl. 40 represents a European bird and that the bird figured in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24**, pl. 3, is the lectotype."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
capensis, *Strix bubo*, Daudin, 1800, *Traité d'Ornith.* **2** : 209
capensis, *Strix*, Smith, 1834, *South African Quarterly J.* (2)**2**(1) : 317.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 895.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *May* 1969

OPINION 896

PHASIA LATREILLE, 1804, (INSECTA, DIPTERA): ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Phasia* Latreille, 1804 (gender : feminine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy, *Conops subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus, 1767 (Name No. 1877);

(b) *Ectophasia* Townsend, 1912 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Syrphus crassipennis* Fabricius, 1794 (Name No. 1878).

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Conops subcoleoptrata* (type-species of *Phasia* Latreille, 1804) (Name No. 2342);

(b) *crassipennis* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Syrphus crassipennis* (type-species of *Ectophasia* Townsend, 1912) (Name No. 2343).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1706)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. B. Herting in April 1965. This application was sent to the printer on 20 May 1965 and was published on 2 November 1965 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 243–245. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

The application was supported by Dr. L. P. Mesnil. Objections to the proposal were received from Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 9–11) and Dr. C. Dupuis (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 134–144). Further discussion by these two authors was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 196–197 and *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 68–69. This resulted in Herting revising his proposal (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 70–72).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (67)38 either for or against Herting's revised proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 71–72. That Voting Paper also carried the following note: " If a majority of Commissioners vote against these proposals, then Dupuis' proposals (*Bull.* **23** : 142), as corrected by Sabrosky (*Bull.* **24** : 68 and 69, para. 9) will be considered to be adopted."

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 December 1967 the state of the voting was as, follows:

Affirmative votes—seven (7), received in the following order: do Amaral, Mayr, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Alvarado, Boschma, Uchida.

Negative votes—fourteen (14); China, Lemche, Holthuis, Munroe, Simpson, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Brinck, Binder, Ride, Mertens, Forest, Kraus.

Voting paper not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late negative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (16.ix.67): " Herting's latest communication continues to rest his case on certain assumptions that are unprovable and subject to speculation, but that may mislead because of his positive wording. For example, in his second paragraph, he states that ' there is also no reason to believe that the Bosc material was different from the one in Fabricius' collection.' On the contrary, I believe there is ample reason for believing that they were different: the species in Fabricius' collection (*rubra* Girschner according to Herting) is not known to occur in Sweden, whereas the Bosc material came from Sweden, the homeland of *subcoleoptrata*. Herting's fourth paragraph raises an interesting point, but again with the unprovable assumption that ' Latreille's opinion is based on the description of *subcoleoptrata* by Linné and not on comparison of material.' However, Latreille could not have derived the antennal generic characters used for his *Phasia* from the Linnean description of *Conops subcoleoptrata* nor from the descriptions of Fabricius, as a comparison of the descriptions will show; he must have used actual material. In reality, it seems highly probable that Latreille had the true *subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus (provenance Sweden) before him without realizing it, in the form of *Thereva subcoleoptrata* from Sweden in the Bosc Collection.

" The ' clear ' facts concerning *Phasia* (Herting, paragraph 8) are in part based on assumptions (see above, also comments by Sabrosky and Dupuis) and hence cannot be accepted as ' clear.' Further, because designation or fixation of the type-species takes precedence over restriction, one cannot say that Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) ' restricted ' the use of *Phasia* to the *crassipennis*-complex. The type-species of *Phasia* had already been fixed by Latreille as *subcoleoptrata*, and this is clear, whether one accepts it by subsequent monotypy (1805) or by designation (1810). Accordingly, Robineau-Desvoidy did not restrict *Phasia:* rather, in the presence of a valid type designation, he misapplied the name. To top the matter, he misidentified *subcoleoptrata* as well, judging from his statement that it is found throughout France."

Prof. E. Mayr (20.ix.67). " Since the nomenclatorial argument is inconclusive (though somewhat favouring Sabrosky) it is best to adopt the proposal of Herting which preserves traditional usage."

Prof. P. Brinck (23.x.67). " In spite of the numerous data provided by various specialists, there are still details which are unclear in this case, particularly so as there are no comments to Herting's revised proposal. Therefore I cannot vote for this proposal. On the other hand, if generally voted against, we are told that Dr. Dupuis' proposal, reconsidered in the light of Dr. Sabrosky's paragraph 9, will be adopted. Judging from Sabrosky's paragraph 3 this would mean a logical development since 'the type-species of *Phasia* is *subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus.' If this be accepted it would be wise to state what this Swedish

subcoleoptrata of Linnaeus really is, by, in one way or the other, stating what is the type specimen. As far as I can understand there is also inconsistency as regards the family group names. It is usual that such problems are also dealt with."

After the close of the Voting period, Dr. Herting submitted a further comment on this case, purporting to show that Latreille in 1809 (*Genera Crustacearum et Insectorum* **4** : 345) had made deliberate use of Fabricius's misidentification of *Conops subcoleoptrata* Linné, thereby establishing a new nominal species *Thereva subcoleoptrata* Fabricius, 1794, in the terms of Article 70b. According to this argument, Article 70a (misidentified type-species) would no longer apply. This action of Latreille's in 1809, however, does not affect the result of what he did in 1805 which was, under the Rules, to designate *Conops subcoleoptrata* Linné, 1758, as type-species of *Phasia* Latreille, 1804. Dr. Herting's comment is published here out of courtesy to him, but it has no effect on the decision reached by the Commission using its ordinary powers.

Where is the type material of those insects which Fabricius described from the Bosc Collections?

Benno Herting

(*European Station, Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Delémont, Switzerland*)

Fabricius described many insect species with a reference to " Mus. Dom. Bosc". This has led several authors (e.g. Sabrosky and Dupuis in the controversy over the use of the genus name *Phasia*) to the conclusion that the material of these species in Fabricius' collection should not be considered as typical. The types must have been " in the Bosc collection at Paris".

The life and scientific work of Bosc was reviewed by Cuvier 1829 (Eloge historique de M. Bosc, *Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **18** : 69–92). Cuvier says about Bosc's relations to Fabricius on p. 74: " . . . il n'apprit qu'en 1782, lorsque Broussonet revint d'Angleterre, l'existence des ouvrages de Fabricius. Le Systema entomologicum, ce livre qui a fait une si grande révolution dans l'histoire des insectes, était imprimé depuis sept ans, et personne encore à Paris n'en avait entendu parler. Bientôt M. Bosc fit la connaissance de Fabricius lui-même, et cet excellent homme a été jusqu'à sa mort son ami dévoué. Il a décrit dans sa collection les plus intéressants de ses insectes, et il le cite à chaque page de ses écrits. M. Bosc lui abandonnait, en effet toutes ses collections; et ce qu'il a fait pour Fabricius, il l'a fait pour une multitude d'autres; personne n'a été plus communicatif."

When Bosc returned from the United States in 1800 (p. 82): " . . . il se vit en état d'apporter des matériaux à tous les naturalistes de l'Europe. En effet, toujours également généreux, s'il avait des insectes nouveaux, c'était pour son ami Fabricius ou pour Olivier; des poissons, il les donnait à Lacépède; des oiseaux, à Daudin; des reptiles, à M. Latreille. Quiconque travaillait sur quelque branche que ce fût de l'histoire naturelle, était sûr d'obtenir de M. Bosc tout ce qu'il possédait."

In his later years Bosc worked mainly as a botanist. He had collected many kinds of animals, but he did not keep the material for himself. When Fabricius

cites " Mus. Dom. Bosc ", he refers to material that he obtained from Bosc. The types, if preserved, should therefore be located in the collection of Fabricius.

What Meigen (1824, p. 186) saw in Fabricius' collection under the name *Thereva subcoleoptrata*, was therefore very likely the Bosc material to which Fabricius refers in his description, and we have to accept Meigen's statement as valid information on the type-species of *Phasia* Latreille (for details see volume 22, pages 243–245, paragraphs 4–6, and volume 23, page 196, paragraph 7). Latreille who designated this type-species considered it as different from *Conops subcoleoptrata* Linné. He says in his *Genera Crustacearum et Insectorum*, volume 4 (1809), page 345: " *Conops subcoleoptratus* Linnaei congener, sed a *T. subcoleoptrata* Fabricii diversus videtur, ut indicant haec Linnaei verba . . ." His opinion was based on descriptions only, but he was right. He thus made a deliberate use of a misidentification, which is valid under the Rules (Art. 70b of the Code) and does not require an action by the Commission.

My proposal for designation of a type-species for *Phasia* Latreille under the plenary powers was based on Art. 70a of the Code (misidentified type-species) which, however, does not apply to the present case. The *Thereva subcoleoptrata* in Fabricius' collection is now to be considered as typical, which removes the doubt about the identity of the type-species of *Phasia*. I therefore withdraw my request for action by the Commission because the use of its plenary powers has become unnecessary.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

crassipennis, *Syrphus*, Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. Syst.* **4** : 284
Ectophasia Townsend, 1912, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **14** : 45
Phasia Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **15** : 122
subcoleoptrata, *Conops*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1006.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)38 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as the original proposal for the use of the plenary powers has not been adopted, but that the alternative proposal has been adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 896.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 *May* 1969

OPINION 897

MELES MONTANUS RICHARDSON, 1829 (MAMMALIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *jeffersonii* Harlan, 1825, as published in the binomen *Meles jeffersonii*, is hereby refused.

(2) Under the plenary powers the specific name *montanus* Richardson, 1829, as published in the binomen *Meles montanus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(3) The specific name *berlandieri* Baird, 1858, as published in the binomen *Taxidea berlandieri*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2344.

(4) The specific name *montanus* Richardson, 1829, as published in the binomen *Meles montanus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 912.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1639)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Charles A. Long in February 1964. Dr. Long's application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 370–371. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

The application was supported by Prof. Hobart M. Smith and opposed by Dr. Philip Hershkovitz (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 336–337) and by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Mammalogists in the following note:

" 'Meles montanus' was used by Richardson as a vernacular name, based on the vernacular ' Melo montano ' of Hernandez, 1651. Therefore, no action seems to be called for by the International Commission. The Committee voted 7–0 that Long's proposal should be dismissed without action.

" *Meles jeffersonii* Harlan, 1825, is a validly proposed name for a North American badger that has long been carried in the synonymy of *Taxidea taxus*. Whether or not the name *jeffersonii* should be used for one of the subspecies of *Taxidea taxus* is a taxonomic problem, not a nomenclatorial one. If *jeffersonii* were to be used, in accordance with the Law of Priority, no ' tremendous confusion ' would result, at least at the opinion of this Committee. Therefore, the Committee voted 7–0 against the proposal for suppression of *Meles jeffersonii*."

In reply to the comments of the Nomenclature Committee, Dr. Long wrote to the Commission as follows:

" I would like to point out that the problem of whether or not the *nomen*

oblitum clause should be utilized is partly the basis for the disfavour of the Committee concerning the proposed suppression of the names.

" Secondly, the Committee's opening statement is, in my opinion, false, to the effect that *Meles montanus* Richardson is a vernacular name. It is latinized, binominal and accompanied by a description. Usually Richardson italicized his binomens, and in the case of *Meles montanus* he did not do so. However, I would like to mention that he usually capitalized the beginning letter of the second name in a binominal vernacular name, and in the case of *Meles montanus* he did not do so. The slight change from Hernandez' ' montano ' to Richardson's ' montanus ' immediately followed by a brief description (long tail) suggests to me at least that Richardson was attempting to validate the name of Hernandez. Whether or not Richardson was intending to create an available name seems irrelevant to me, and certainly arbitrary."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 15 August 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)43 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 371. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 15 November 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nine (9), received in the following order: Simpson, Mayr*, Bonnet, Stoll, Kraus, Lemche, Mertens, Binder, Ride*.

Negative votes—thirteen (13): China, Vokes, Obruchev, Holthuis, do Amaral, Tortonese, Uchida, Jaczewski, Evans, Sabrosky, Brinck, Forest, Alvarado.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Boschma, Hubbs, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (23.ix.66): " The objection is not to the desirability of the action but to its necessity. It may not be necessary but may possibly be, and it is desirable. So it is safest to adopt the proposal."

Prof. E. Mayr (4.x.66): " There are two names involved and the voting paper should have asked for a separate vote. I favour suppression of *montanus*, but no action on *jeffersonii*."

Since Dr. Hershkovitz and the A.S.M. Committee had suggested that *montanus* was not an available name it was considered that a new vote should be taken in which the issues were clearly separated. Consequently, on 19 August 1968 Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)25, in *Part 1* either for or against the suppression of *Meles jeffersonii* Harlan, 1925, in *Part 2* either for or against the proposition that *Meles montanus* Richardson, 1829, is an available name, and in *Part 3* (in the event of an affirmative vote in *Part 2*) either for or against the suppression of *Meles montanus* Richardson, 1829. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

* An affirmative vote in part only. Commissioners Mayr and Ride favoured suppression of *Meles montanus* but not of *Meles jeffersonii*.

Part 1. Affirmative votes—seven (7), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Mayr, Eisenmann, Lemche, Bonnet, Binder.

Negative votes—sixteen (16): Vokes, Munroe, Holthuis, Uchida, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Ride, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Forest.

Part 2. Those considering *montanus* to be an available name—thirteen (13): China, Vokes, Simpson, Munroe, Holthuis, Lemche, Starobogatov, Bonnet, Ride, Vokes, Brinck, Alvarado, Forest.

Those considering *montanus* to be unavailable—ten (10): Mayr, Uchida, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Melville.

Part 3. Affirmative votes—fifteen (15): China, Vokes, Simpson, Munroe, Mayr, Holthuis, Uchida, Eisenmann, Lemche, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Brinck.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Prof. do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote in *Part 1*, negative in *Part 2*.

In returning his Voting Paper Mr. Melville commented: " If the Commission votes against the proposal in *Part 1*, it seems to me that Dr. Long has only to wait until Article 23b is clarified and then to submit a formal proposal for the rejection of *M. jeffersonii* as a *nomen oblitum*."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

berlandieri, *Taxidea*, Baird, 1858, *Mammals of North America:* 205

montanus, *Meles*, Richardson, 1829, *Fauna Boreali-Americana* (1) : 41.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (66)43 and (68)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in *Part 3* of the latter has been adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 897.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *May* 1969

OPINION 898

MIRIDAE HAHN, 1833 (HEMIPTERA) AND MIRINI ASHMEAD, 1900 (HYMENOPTERA): REMOVAL OF HOMONYMY UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby directed:

(a) that the correct form of the family-group name based on *Mira* Schellenberg shall be MIRAINI and that all names derived from it shall be considered as having Mira- as their root;

(b) that BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895, shall be given precedence over TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892, by any author who considers that *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg and *Tetracnemus* Westwood belong to the same family-group taxon.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Miris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 1879);

(b) *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Mira macrocera* Schellenberg, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 1880);

(c) *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Lemche, 1965 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 1881);

(d) *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833] (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 1882);

(e) *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 1883);

(f) *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 1884).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex striatus* (type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 2345);

(b) *macrocera* Schellenberg, 1803, as published in the binomen *Mira macrocera* (type-species of *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 2346);

(c) *clavicornis* Dalman, 1820, as published in the binomen *Encyrtus clavicornis* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 2347);

(d) *virens* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Cimex virens* (type-

species of *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 2348);

(e) *calcaratus* Fallén, 1807, as published in the binomen *Miris calcaratus* (type-species of *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 2349);

(f) *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex dolabratus* (type-species of *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 2350).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) MIRIDAE (correction of MIRIDES) Hahn, 1833 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 441);

(b) MIRAINI (emendation under the plenary powers of MIRINI) Ashmead, 1900 (type-genus *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 442);

(c) BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895 (type-genus *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844) (by direction under the plenary powers, to be given precedence over TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892, by any author who considers *Bothriothorax* and *Tetracnemus* Westwood, 1837, to belong to the same family-group taxon) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) (Name No. 443);

(d) STENODEMINI China, 1943 (type-genus *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Name No. 444).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 (type-genus *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803) (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above to be an incorrect original spelling for MIRAINI) (Name No. 446);

(b) MIRIDIDAE Timberlake, 1962 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) (an incorrect spelling for MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833) (Name No. 447).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1090)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. I. M. Kerzhner and Dr. V. A. Trjapitzin in March 1964. The application was sent to the printer on 8 May 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 263–267 together with a comment by Mr. G. J. Kerrich on the Hymenoptera names involved. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

Comments on the proposals, with additional proposals, were submitted by Dr. H. Lemche, Prof. T. Jaczewski, Mr. D. Leston, Dr. B. D. Burks, Dr. H. Compere and Dr. D. P. Annecke (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 122–133; **23** : 131–132). As a result of additional information and proposals by Prof. Jaczewski, Dr. Kerzhner revised his original application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 128–133).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 September 1967 the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)36, in *Part 1* either for or against the use of the plenary powers to solve the problem of the two homonymous family-group names MIRIDAE and related matters, and in *Part 2* for either Alternative A or Alternative B. These alternatives were set out in an accompanying note as follows:

Alternative A—

Jaczewski's proposals as set out on page 127–128 of volume 22 of the *Bulletin* with the following additions:

(i) to use the plenary powers to grant precedence to BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895, over TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892;

(ii) to place *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 (masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Lemche (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 125, footnote), on the Official List;

(iii) to place *Encyrtus clavicornis* Dalman, 1820, on the Official List.

Alternative B—

Kerzhner's proposals as set out on page 132–133 of volume 22 of the *Bulletin*, with the addition of points (i)–(iii) as in *Alternative A* above.

V.P.(67)36 was cancelled at the request of Dr. Holthuis, who objected to some of the proposals placed before the Commission. That Voting Paper was replaced by Voting Paper (68)10, sent to Commissioners on 1 May 1968 with the following explanation.

" The case concerning the homonymous family-group names MIRIDAE in Hemiptera and in Hymenoptera was put to the vote in V.P.(67)36 issued in September 1967. This Voting Paper has been cancelled at the request of Dr. Holthuis who pointed out that it had several faults.

" The Commission was requested in V.P.(67)36 to place MIRINI Ashmead on the Official Index, whilst placing its type-genus (*Mira* Schellenberg) on the Official List. The Commission is not, however, competent to do this, since a family-group name must remain available for a monotypic family based upon *Mira* if such is ever required. The Commission is now, therefore, requested to vote for the use of the plenary powers to amend MIRINI Ashmead to MIRAINI, and to place the latter name on the Official List for use by any hymenopterist who considers use of the name appropriate.

" Dr. Holthuis also points out that *Miris* Hahn, 1831, *Miris* Spinola, 1837, and *Miris* Curtis, 1838, are treated by the authors of the application as though they were good genera, whilst in fact there are no such names—all being misidentifications of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794. Similarly MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833, must have *Miris* Fabricius as its type-genus, not *Miris* Hahn.

" The present Voting Paper is divided into three parts:

Part 1 concerns the family-group names and Commissioners are requested to vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers to direct:

(a) that the correct form of the family-group name based on *Mira* Schellenberg shall be MIRAINI and that all names derived from it shall be considered as having Mira- as their root;

(b) that BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895, shall be given precedence over TETRACNEMINI Howard, 1892, by any author who considers that *Bothriothorax* and *Tetracnemus* belong to the same family-group taxon.

If a majority of Commissioners votes for these proposals MIRAINI and BOTHRIOTHORACINI will be placed on the Official List and MIRINI Ashmead will be placed on the Official Index as an incorrect spelling for MIRAINI.

Part 2 concerns the type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794, and Commissioners are requested to vote either for or against the use of the plenary powers to designate *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus as type of *Miris* Fabricius, as requested by Dr. Kerzhner in his revised proposals (*Bull.* **22** : 128–133).

Part 3 concerns the addition of names to the Official Lists and Index and Commissioners are asked to vote either for or against the following proposals:

(1) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Miris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender : masculine), with the type-species as fixed in *Part 2* of this V.P.;

(b) *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Mira macrocera* Schellenberg, 1803;

(c) *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844;

(d) *Stenodema* Laporte [1833] (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Cimex virens* Linnaeus, 1767;

(e) *Brachystira* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Miris calcaratus* Fallén, 1807;

(f) EITHER *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cimex dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758;

OR *Pycnopterna* Fieber, 1858 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Reuter, 1888, *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus, 1758

depending upon the decision taken in *Part 2* of this V.P.

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) the type-species of genera in (1)a, b, d–f above;

(b) *clavicornis*, *Encyrtus*, Dalman, 1820 [oldest available name for type-species of *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844].

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) MIRIDAE (correction of MIRIDES) Hahn, 1833 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794);

(b) MIRAINI (correction under the plenary powers of MIRINI) Ashmead, 1900 (type-genus *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803);

(c) BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895 (type-genus *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844) (under the plenary powers to be given priority over TETRACNEMINI);

(d) STENODEMINI China, 1943 (type-genus *Stenodema* Laporte, [1833]);

(4) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(a) MIRINI Ashmead, 1900 (type-genus *Mira* Schellenberg, 1803) (ruled

under the plenary powers to be an incorrect original spelling for MIRAINI);

(b) MIRIDIDAE Timberlake, 1962 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) (an incorrect spelling for MIRIDAE)."

At the close of the prescribed voting period for V.P.(68)10, on 1 August 1968 the state of the voting was a follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr*, Vokes, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Melville, Evans*, Lemche, Binder, Tortonese, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—nineteen (19): China, Brinck, Mayr*, Vokes, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Melville, Evans*, Lemche, Binder, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Sabrosky, do Amaral.

Part 3. Affirmative votes—twenty (20): China, Holthuis, Brinck, Mayr, Vokes, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Eisenmann, Uchida, Obruchev, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Melville, Evans, Lemche, Binder, Forest, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Munroe.

Commissioner Simpson returned his Voting Paper without voting, and Commissioner Tortonese did not vote in *Parts 2* and *3*.

Dr. Sabrosky objected to *Part 2* of Voting Paper (68)10 on the grounds that there was not enough information available on present usage and requested that the Assistant Secretary should circulate a letter requesting the views of specialists in the MIRIDAE on which species they would prefer to be type of *Miris*.

Consequently Dr. China asked fourteen specialists for their opinion on which species should be placed on the Official List as type of *Miris* Fabricius. He received thirteen replies as follows:

In favour of *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus (the correct type-species under the Code)—nine (9): Prof. T. R. E. Southwood, Dr. L. A. Kelton, Dr. R. Linnavuori, Dr. J. C. Carvalho, Prof. T. Jaczewski, Mr. T. R. Odhiambo, Dr. J. Slater, Dr. E. Wagner, Mr. D. Leston.

In favour of *Cimex dolabratus* (designated under the plenary powers)—four (4): Prof. L. Hoberlandt, Dr. R. C. Froeschner, Dr. N. T. Davis, Dr. I. M. Kerzhner.

Dr. China himself was in favour of *striatus* as type of *Miris*, as was the late Prof. R. L. Usinger.

In view of the additional information on general usage, as shown by the census of specialists, *Part 2* of Voting Paper (68)10 was cancelled and Commissioners were asked to vote again, on Voting Paper (69)12 on the proposed use of the plenary powers to designate *Cimex dolabratus* as type-species of *Miris* Fabricius. This Voting Paper was issued on 5 February 1969, and at the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 5 May 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

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* Commissioners Mayr and Evans requested that they be counted with the majority.

Affirmative votes—four (4), received in the following order: Holthuis, Munroe, Bonnet, Binder.

Negative votes—nineteen (19): China, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Eisenmann, Jaczewski, Lemche, Obruchev, Melville, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Uchida, do Amaral, Evans, Tortonese, Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Brinck, Ride.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

BOTHRIOTHORACINI Howard, 1895, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **17** : 605
Bothriothorax Ratzeburg, 1844, *Ichneum. Forstins.* **1** : 208
Brachystira Fieber, 1858, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **2** : 301
calcaratus, Miris, Fallén, 1807, *Mon. Cimicum Svec.:* 110–111
clavicornis, Encyrtus, Dalman, 1820, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **1820** : 161
dolabratus, Cimex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 449
Leptopterna Fieber, 1858, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **2** : 302
macrocera, Mira, Schellenberg, 1803, *Gen. Mouch. dipt.* : 68
Mira Schellenberg, 1803, *Gen. Mouch. dipt.:* 68
MIRAINI Ashmead, 1900, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **22** : 327
MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833, *Wanzen. Ins.* **1** : 234
MIRIDIDAE Timberlake, 1962, *Ent. News* **73**(3) : 66
MIRINI Ashmead, 1900, an incorrect original spelling for MIRAINI q.v.
Miris Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **4** : 215
Stenodema Laporte, [1833], *Essai Class. syst. Hémipt.* : 36–40
STENODEMINI China, 1943, *Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* **8** : 255, 296
striatus, Cimex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 449
virens, Cimex, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed 12) **1** : 730.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Miris* Fabricius, 1794: Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 433

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Bothriothorax altensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1844: Lemche, 1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 125, footnote.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (68)10 and (69)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in *Parts 1* and *3* of Voting Paper (68)10 and that contained in Voting Paper (69)12 have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 898.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *May* 1969

COMMENT ON PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *HESPERITES* POMPECKJ, 1895 (CEPHALOPODA, AMMONOIDEA).* Z.N.(S.) 1873

(see this volume, pages 62–64)

By Ellis L. Yochelson (*U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I protest the action of D. T. Donovan in the case requesting suppression of *Hesperites* for purposes of the Law of Priority. Although I am in sympathy with the problem, I feel that it does not fall within the province of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The International Rules and International Commission are concerned with nomenclature. They are not concerned with biology. It has been stated repeatedly, but bears further repetition, that divisions in the animal kingdom and the names applied to these divisions are two distinct entities. Organisms and the names of organisms impinge on one another, but they cannot be mixed indiscriminately.

Hesperites Pompeckj and its type species *Hesperites clarae* Pompeckj are names in good standing in the literature, having been proposed in accord with the International Rules. It may very well be that the form supposed to be of Triassic age is actually younger. Even if there is unanimous agreement on this point among workers on Mesozoic ammonites, it is entirely irrelevant. The age of *Hesperites* is a biologic problem in a broad sense, but under no possible interpretation can this be considered a nomenclatural problem.

Should the International Commission embark on a course of attempting to dispose of those fossils which are thought to have been mixed as to locality, it may be inundated with relatively trivial cases that are in no way germane to nomenclatural practice. I feel that the International Commission should restrict its activities entirely to nomenclatural problems.

* Publication authorized by the Director, U.S. Geological Survey.

OPINION 899

NEOLYCAENA De NICÉVILLE, 1890, (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Neolycaena* de Nicéville, 1890 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Lycaena sinensis* Alphéraky, 1881, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1885;

(2) The specific name *sinensis* Alphéraky, 1881, as published in the binomen *Lycaena sinensis* (type-species of *Neolycaena* de Nicéville, 1890) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2351.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1758)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lieut.-Col. C. F. Cowan in May 1966. The application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 16 October 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 188–189. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin*, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 August 1968 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (68)26 either for or against proposal A as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 188. Commissioners were informed that if proposal A were rejected by a majority of the Commission, proposal B as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 189 would be considered to be adopted. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 November 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: China, Mayr, Uchida, Obruchev, Mertens, Kraus, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Ride, Binder, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—nine (9): Simpson, Vokes, Munroe, Holthuis, Eisenmann, Lemche, Starobogatov, Brinck, Melville.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners when returning their Voting Papers:

Dr. E. Munroe (6.ix.68): " Other things being equal, in such cases selection of the nominal species cited or indicated as type-species in the original publication causes less difficulty to subsequent bibliographers than does correction of the identification."

Mr. E. Eisenmann (20.xi.68): " I see no good reason for not maintaining de Nicéville's type-species for his genus, *Lycaena sinensis* Alphéraky. I favour the second alternative."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (2.xi.68): " I think this is clearly a case of misidentified type-species."

Prof. P. Brinck (12.xi.68): " Since (according to the application) there are no complications, I see no reason to change deNicéville's nomination of *N. sinensis* as the type-species of the genus."

Mr. R. V. Melville (2.ix.68): " No reason has been given why the first provision of Article 70 should not be applied in this case."

Since proposal A gained a majority vote but not the two-thirds majority necessary for the use of the plenary powers, on 5 February 1969 Commissioners were once again invited to vote on Voting Paper (69)10 on the proposals contained in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 188–189. This voting paper was accompanied by a note to the effect that if the first proposal again did not receive a two-thirds majority, then the second proposal would be considered to be adopted. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 May 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: China, Mayr, Obruchev, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Uchida, Evans, do Amaral, Binder, Tortonese, Forest.

Negative votes—eight (8): Holthuis, Eisenmann, Simpson, Vokes, Lemche, Melville, Mertens, Kraus.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners when returning their voting papers:

Prof. E. Mayr (8.ii.69): " Since the description as well as the actual specimens in the hands of the describer indicate that the genus was based on *sinensis* de Nicéville nec Alphéraky = *connae* Evans.

" As stated in Art. 70a the plenary powers are to be applied only ' if necessary.' Since in this case it is abundantly clear what species the author of *Neolycaena* considered as the type (i.e. *connae*) there seems no need for plenary action."

Mr. E. Eisenmann (11.ii.69): " I see no reason to change the type-species of the genus, even if the specimen was misidentified."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Neolycaena de Nicéville, 1890, *Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon* **3** : 64

sinensis, Lycaena, Alphéraky, 1881, *Hor. ent. Ross.* **16** : 383, pl. 14, fig. 7.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (68)26 and (69)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in those Voting Papers as the second alternative has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken,

being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 899.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *May* 1969

OPINION 900

THREE SPECIFIC NAMES IN THE FAMILY BELONIDAE (PISCES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *acus* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the binomen *Sphyraena acus*;

(b) *houttuyni* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Esox houttuyni*;

(c) *marisrubri* Schneider, 1801, *in* Bloch, as published in the combination *Esox belone* var. *marisrubri*.

(2) The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *argalus* Le Sueur, 1821, as published in the binomen *Belona argala* is hereby refused.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *crocodila* Peron & Le Sueur, 1821, as published in the binomen *Belona crocodila* (Name No. 2352);

(b) *imperialis* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Esox imperialis* (Name No. 2353);

(c) *marinus* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Esox marinus* (Name No. 2354).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *acus* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the binomen *Sphyraena acus*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above (Name No. 913);

(b) *houttuyni* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Esox houttuyni*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above (Name No. 914);

(c) *marisrubri* Schneider, 1801, *in* Bloch, as published in the combination *Esox belone marisrubri*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above (Name No. 915).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1723)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission in September 1965 by Dr. B. B. Collette and Dr. F. H. Berry. The application was sent to the printers on 15 October 1965 and was published on 31 January 1966 in

Bull. zool. Nomencl. **22** : 325–329. A comment opposing the application by Dr. G. F. Mees was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 149–154. Further comments were received from Prof. E. Tortonese (*ibid.* **24** : 3), and from Dr. Collette (*ibid.* **24** : 196–199) and Dr. Berry (*ibid.* **24** : 199–201). Drs. Collette and Berry's application was supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Prof. G. A. Moore and J. S. Ramsey. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 130 and **24** : 193, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 November 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)50 either for or against each of the proposals involving the use of the plenary powers as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 153 and **24** : 198. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 February 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Vote relating to *Esox houttuyni:*

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, Binder, Bonnet, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—seven (7): China, Holthuis, Boschma, Munroe, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest.

Vote relating to *Esox belone marisrubri:*

Affirmative votes—twelve (12): Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Vokes, Obruchev, Alvarado, Uchida, Simpson, Binder, Bonnet, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—nine (9): China, Holthuis, Boschma, Sabrosky, Munroe, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Forest, Ride.

Vote relating to *Sphyraena acus:*

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15): China, Holthuis, Boschma, Lemche, Mayr, Evans, Munroe, Jaczewski, Uchida, do Amaral, Bonnet, Forest, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—six (6): Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Alvarado, Simpson, Binder.

Vote relating to *Belona argalus:*

Affirmative votes—twelve (12): China, Holthuis, Boschma, Mayr, Evans, Munroe, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Uchida, do Amaral, Bonnet, Forest.

Negative votes—seven (7): Vokes, Obruchev, Simpson, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Ride.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Brinck.

Commissioner Tortonese returned a late affirmative vote in each case.

Thus, the proposals to suppress *Esox belone marisrubri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801, and *Belona argalus* Le Sueur, 1821, whilst gaining majorities of 12–9 and

12–7 respectively, did not gain the two-thirds majority necessary for a decision under the plenary powers. On 5 February 1969 Commissioners were therefore again invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)11 on the names *Esox belone marisrubri* Bloch & Schneider and *Belona argalus* Le Sueur, and also to determine which names should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Voting Paper (69)11 was divided up into three parts; *Part 1* dealt with the suppression of *Esox belone marisrubri* Bloch & Schneider and the addition of *Belona crocodila* Peron & Le Sueur to the Official List, *Part 2* dealt with the suppression of *Belona argalus* Le Sueur and *Part 3* dealt with the addition of *Esox marina* Walbaum and *Esox imperialis* Rafinesque to the Official List. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 May 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China*, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Eisenmann, Lemche, Munroe, Obruchev, Bonnet, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Uchida, do Amaral, Evans, Binder, Tortonese, Forest.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Melville, Starobogatov.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—twelve (12): China, Mayr, Simpson, Bonnet, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Uchida, do Amaral, Evans, Tortonese, Forest.

Negative votes—ten (10): Holthuis, Vokes, Eisenmann, Munroe, Obruchev, Melville, Mertens, Kraus, Sabrosky, Binder.

Commissioner Lemche abstained from voting in this part.

Part 3. Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22): Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Eisenmann†, Lemche, Munroe[1], Obruchev, Melville, Bonnet, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Uchida, do Amaral, Evans, Binder, Tortonese, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): China[2].

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned in each case a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

acus, Sphyraena, Lacépède, 1803, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* **5** : 325
crocodila, Belona, Peron & Le Sueur, 1821, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **2** : 129
houttuyni, Esox, Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Ichthyol.* 3 : 88
imperialis, Esox, Rafinesque, 1810, *Carat. n. gen.* : 59
marinus, Esox, Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Ichthyol.* 3 : 88
marisrubri, Esox belone, Schneider, 1801, *in* Bloch, *Syst. Ichth.* : 391.

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* Against the addition of *Belona crocodila* to the Official List.
† no vote on the addition of *Esox imperialis* to the Official List.
[1] against the addition of *Esox imperialis* to the Official List.
[2] for the addition of *Esox imperialis* to the Official List.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (67)50 and (69)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Parts 1 and 3 of V.P. (67)50 and Parts 1 and 3 of V.P. (69)11 have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 900.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *June* 1969

OPINION 901

RICHARDSON FISH NAMES: SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *isingleena* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea isingleena*;
(b) *nymphaea* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea nymphaea*;
(c) *caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea caeruleovittata*;
(d) *clathrata* Richardson, 1844, as published in the binomen *Anguilla clathrata*;
(e) *flos-maris* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea flos-maris*.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *isingleena* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea isingleena* (Name No. 916);
(b) *nymphaea* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea nymphaea* (Name No. 917);
(c) *caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea caeruleovittata* (Name No. 918);
(d) *clathrata* Richardson, 1844, as published in the binomen *Anguilla clathrata* (Name No. 919);
(e) *flos-maris* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea flos-maris* (Name No. 920).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *fimbriata* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Spratella fimbriata* (Name No. 2355);
(b) *aurita* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sardinella aurita* (Name No. 2356);
(c) *leiogaster* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sardinella leiogaster* (Name No. 2357);
(d) *japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, as published in the binomen *Anguilla japonica* (Name No. 2358);
(e) *acuta* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Dussumieria acuta* (Name No. 2359).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1740)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in February 1966 by Mr. P. J. P. Whitehead. The application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1966 and was published on 29 April 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 62–64. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serial publications (Constitution, Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. A comment in favour of the application was received from W. L. Chan, who proposed the suppression of a further Richardson name (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 146–148). A comment supporting the application was also received from the nomenclature committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 27 February 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (68)6 either for or against the proposal as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 63–64. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 27 May 1968 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Melville, Mayr, Vokes, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Munroe, Brinck, Sabrosky, Lemche, Starobogatov, Uchida, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Tortonese, Binder, Evans, Simpson, Kraus, Bonnet, Mertens, Ride.*

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): do Amaral, Forest.

In returning his Voting Paper, Commissioner Ride made the following comment: "I reserve decision in the case of *C. nymphaea.* The applicant states that this name has been consistently misapplied for well over 50 years. What now happens to the name of the species to which it has been constantly applied? Should not *nymphaea* be conserved and attached to that species in order to maintain stability? Unfortunately the application contains inadequate information to enable us to decide.

"My indecision results from Whitehead's statement that the species to which this name has been constantly misapplied for over 50 years has been associated with this name through the characters of its formerly-supposed type (BMNH. 1963.6.17.1); yet he also states that the specimen is now identified as *Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes) 'a common Indo-Pacific species frequently cited in the literature.'—are both names in use for this species; is *fimbriata* the best name to use for it or should we conserve *nymphaea*? Or has BMNH. 1963.6.17.1 been misassociated with yet another kind of fish?"

In answer to Dr. Ride, Mr. Whitehead writes:

"Using Richardson's rather poor description, together with the type of *Clupea isingleena* Richardson, authors have used the name *nymphaea* as a senior synonym in the genus *Harengula* Val. (=*Herklotsichthys* Whitley), e.g. Rutter (1897, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* : 63), Regan (1917, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **19** : 392), Fowler (1930, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* : 598; 1941,

* In part only, see comment.

Bull. U.S. natl. Mus. (100) **13** : 599) and Chu & Tsai (1958, *Quart. J. Taiwan Mus.* **11** (1–2) : 115). The other specimens that these authors identified with *nymphaea* have not been examined by me but the descriptions suggest that species of both *Herklotsichthys* and *Sardinella* were involved. Chan (1965, *Jap. J. Ichthyol.*, **13** (1–3) : 22) was the first to doubt the authenticity of the type specimen attributed to *nymphaea*; he lacked specimens but placed the species as a senior synonym in *Sardinella*. Whitehead (1966, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Zool.) **14** (2) : 24) showed that *nymphaea* was, in fact a senior synonym of *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847 and that the 'type' of *nymphaea* was actually the type of *Clupea isingleena* Richardson and could be identified as *Sardinella fimbriata* Valenciennes, 1847. Since no previous author had identified *nymphaea* (or its supposed type) with *Sardinella fimbriata*, a simple transference of the name *nymphaea* to become a senior synonym of *fimbriata* would have confounded the existing confusion, the more so since *fimbriata* has been commonly used as a senior synonym, has a reasonably good description and possesses five syntypes."

Through an oversight the fifth Richardson name, the suppression of which was proposed by W. L. Chan in a comment on the original application was omitted from Voting Paper (69)13. Consequently, on 5 February 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (69)13 under the Three-Month Rule, either for or against the proposal as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 147–148. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 5 May 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Vokes, Simpson, Eisenmann, Lemche, Munroe, Obruchev, Melville, Bonnet, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Uchida, do Amaral, Evans, Binder, Tortonese, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

acuta, *Dussumieria*, Valenciennes, 1847, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* **20** : 467

aurita Sardinella, Valenciennes, 1847, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* **20** : 263

caeruleovittata, *Clupea*, Richardson, 1846, 15*th. Rept. Brit. Assoc.* (Cambr. 1845) : 305

clathrata, *Anguilla*, Richardson, 1844, *Zool, Voy.* "*Sulphur*" **1**: 104

fimbriata, *Spratella*, Valenciennes, 1847, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* **20** : 359

flos-maris, *Clupea*, Richardson, 1846, 15*th. Rept. Brit. Assoc.* (Cambr. 1845) : 305

isingleena, *Clupea*, Richardson, 1846, 15*th. Rept. Brit. Assoc.* (Cambr. 1845) : 304

japonica, *Anguilla*, Temminck & Schegel, 1846, *in* Siebold, *Fauna japon* (Pisc.) : 258

leiogaster, *Sardinella*, Valenciennes, 1847, *in* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. nat. Poiss.* **20** : 270

nymphaea, *Clupea*, Richardson, 1846, 15*th. Rept. Brit. Assoc.* (Cambr. 1845) : 304

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (68)6 and (69)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 901.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London,
17 *June* 1969

OPINION 902

BUGULA OKEN, 1815, AND *SCRUPARIA* OKEN, 1815 (BRYOZOA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Bugula* Oken, 1815, is hereby validated and the nominal species *Sertularia neritina* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) the generic name *Scruparia* Oken, 1815, is hereby validated and the nominal species *Sertularia chelata* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Bugula* Oken, 1815 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Sertularia neritina* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1886);

(b) *Scruparia* Oken, 1815 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Sertularia chelata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1887).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *neritina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia neritina* (type-species of *Bugula* Oken, 1815) (Name No. 2360);

(b) *chelata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia chelata* (type-species of *Scruparia* Oken, 1815) (Name No. 2361).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Acamarchis* Lamouroux, 1816 (a junior objective synonym of *Bugula* Oken, 1815) (Name No. 1961);

(b) *Avicularia* Thompson *in* Gray, 1848 (a junior homonym of *Avicularia* Lamarck, 1818) (Name No. 1962).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1390)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. S. Ryland in October 1966, was sent to the printer on 8 November 1966 and was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 24–26. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). A correction to the proposals was made on the Voting Papers sent out to the Commissioners; in part (3) *Bugulina* Gray was removed from those names proposed for addition to the Official Index and *Acamarchis* Lamouroux was included in this list. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 January 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote

under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)3 either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 25–26, with the correction as explained above. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 April 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Obruchev, Vokes, Forest, Melville, Evans, Jaczewski, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Tortonese.

Negative votes—two (2): do Amaral, Starobogatov.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Brinck, Munroe, Ride.

Through an oversight no proposal was made for the addition of the names of the type-species of the two genera concerned in the present Ruling to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Therefore, on 15 May 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (OM)(69)6 either for or against the addition of these two specific names to the Official List. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 15 June 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20): China, Evans, Holthuis, Brinck, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Simpson, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Forest, Uchida, Binder, Ride, Mertens, Melville.

Negative vote—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned two (2): Munroe, Tortonese.

Commissioners Alvarado and Kraus returned late affirmative votes, and Commissioner do Amaral a late negative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Acamarchis Lamouroux, 1816, *Hist. Polyp.* : 132

Avicularia Thompson *in* Gray (J. E.), 1848, *List British Animals Brit. Mus.*: 105, 146

Bugula Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* **3** : 89

chelata, Sertularia, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 816

neritina, Sertularia, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 815

Scruparia Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* **3** : 89

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (69)3 and (OM)(69)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 902.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
30 *June* 1969

OPINION 903

ISTIOPHORUS LACÉPÈDE, 1802 (PISCES): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1802, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1802 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1888.

(3) The specific name *platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, as published in the binomen *Xiphias platypterus* (type-species of *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2362.

(4) The specific name *gladius*, as attributed erroneously to Broussonet, 1786, in the supposed binomen *Scomber gladius*, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 921.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1657)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in July 1964 by Mr. P. J. P. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead's application was sent to the printer on 2 September 1964 and was published on 31 December 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 444–446. Comments on the application from Dr. H. Lemche, Prof. C. R. Robins, Dr. F. Williams and Prof. Th. Monod, together with further comments by Mr. Whitehead were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 148–153.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 October 1966 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)58 either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 445–446. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 25 January 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Lemche, Obruchev, Mayr, Munroe, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Boschma, Alvarado, Uchida, Sabrosky, Stoll, Bonnet, Kraus, Mertens, Ride, Forest, Evans.

Negative Votes—two (2): do Amaral, Brinck.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Simpson.

Commissioner Binder returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (28.x.66): "I fully agree with Dr. Lemche that since Bloch under *Scomber gladius* refers to Broussonet, Broussonet's specimen is a syntype of Bloch's species and could be chosen to be the lectotype of that species. If this is done, and I propose here to do so, *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, and *Scomber gladius* Bloch, 1793, become objective synonyms."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (12.i.67): " I object strongly to item (4). There is *no* specific name *gladius* Broussonet; it is merely an error of authorship citation. Must we fill the Index with erroneous usage? The formal suppression of '*gladius* auctt. nec Bloch' is of no value."

The Secretary informed Mr. Whitehead of Dr. Holthuis' suggestion of a lectotype designation for *Scomber gladius* Bloch and Mr. Whitehead replied: (16.vi.69) ". . . I think the solution is a happy one, more particularly since the recent revision of Moreau has placed all nominal sailfish species in the monotypic genus *Istiophorus* (illegally, but perhaps commendably, using the name *Istiophorus platypterus*)." It was then suggested that Mr. Whitehead should make the formal lectotype designation which appears below.

DESIGNATION OF A LECTOTYPE FOR *SCOMBER GLADIUS* BLOCH, 1793 (PISCES)

by P. J. P. Whitehead

I hereby designate the specimen examined by Broussonet, and holotype of *Xiphias platypterus* Shaw & Nodder, 1792, to be lectotype of *Scomber gladius* Bloch, 1793. This specimen, a mounted fish of 7 feet 6 inches total length, is in the British Museum (Natural History), London, Reg. No. BMNH. 1964.7.2.1.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

gladius, *Scomber* [Broussonet, 1786], (a cheironym)

Istiophorus Lacépède, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* **3** : 374

platypterus, *Xiphias*, Shaw & Nodder, 1792, *Naturalist's Miscellany* **28** : pl. 88.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)58 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 903.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *August* 1969

OPINION 904

MOTACILLA PLESCHANKA LEPECHIN, 1770 (AVES): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING—(1) The specific name *pleschanka* Lepechin, 1770, as published in the binomen *Motacilla pleschanka*, which was first published in a non-binominal work, is hereby validated under the plenary powers and is ruled to have precedence over the specific name *leucomela* Pallas, 1770, as published in the binomen *Motacilla leucomela*.

(2) The following specific names are hereby added to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *caspia* Pallas, 1770, as published in the binomen *Sterna caspia* (Name No. 2363);

(b) *pleschanka* Lepechin, 1770, as published in the binomen *Motacilla pleschanka* (validated under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 2364).

(3) The specific name *tschegrava* Lepechin, 1770, as published in the binomen *Sterna tschegrava* (a name published in a non-binominal work) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 922.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1784)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in November 1966 by Profs. G. P. Dementiev, N. A. Gladkov, A. I. Ivanov and L. A. Portenko and Dr. C. Vaurie. The application was sent to the printer on 10 January 1967 and was published on 6 March 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 60–62. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to the prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) as well as to ten ornithological serials. A counter proposal was received from the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, which was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 270–275. Comments opposing the application of Dementiev *et al.* were received from Dr. Dean Amadon (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 204–205) and Prof. J. M. Winterbottom; a comment supporting that application was received from Drs. R. Boehme, N. Anorova, G. Simkin, V. Riabov and N. Kartaschev of the University of Moscow.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 April 1969 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)15, either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 62. At the request of the applicants the Voting Paper was divided into two parts so that each name was voted upon separately, Part 1 dealing with the specific name *tschegrava* and Part 2 dealing with specific name *pleschanka*. A note accompanying the

Voting Paper explained that votes against the validation of these names would be taken as votes for the names *caspia* and *leucomela* respectively. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 July 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—five (5), received in the following order: Vokes, Melville, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Mertens.

Negative votes—sixteen (16): Holthuis, China, Evans, Lemche, Simpson, Obruchev, Mayr, Brinck, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Sabrosky, Forest, Eisenmann, Uchida, Binder, Ride.

Commissioners Alvarado and Kraus returned late negative votes.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—sixteen (16): China, Evans, Lemche, Vokes, Mayr, Melville, Brinck, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Forest, Eisenmann, Uchida, Starobogatov, Mertens, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—five (5): Holthuis, Simpson, Obruchev, do Amaral, Sabrosky.

On leave of Absence—two (2): Tortonese, Munroe.

Commissioners Alvarado and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caspia, *Sterna*, Pallas, 1770, *Novi Comment. Acad. Sci. imp. Petrop.* **14** (1) : 582

pleschanka, *Motacilla*, Lepechin, 1770, *Novi Comment. Acad. Sci. imp. Petrop.* **14** (1) : 503

tschegrava, *Sterna*, Lepechin, 1770, *Novi Comment. Acad. Sci. imp. Petrop.* **14** (1) : 500.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (69)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in Part 2 of that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, whereas the use of the plenary powers in Part 1 of that Voting Paper has been refused and the stated alternative proposal adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 904.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *August* 1969

CULEX ALBIROSTRIS MACQUART, 1851 (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1889

By Elizabeth N. Marks and Peter Brown (*Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia*, 4067, *Queensland*)

1. J. Macquart (1850, *Dipt. Exot.*, Suppl. 4 : 10) described a new species of mosquito, *Culex albirostris*, from four females, which he stated to be " D'Akaroa, Nouvelle-Zélande."

2. F. V. Theobald (1903, *Monogr. Culicidae* **3** : 162) identified specimens from Darwin, Australia, as *Culex albirostris* Macquart. F. H. Taylor (1913, *Rep. Aust. Ins. trop. Med.*, **1911** : 27) recorded a specimen from Darwin " very closely resembling " *Culicelsa albirostris* (Macquart).

3. F. W. Edwards (1924, *Bull. ent. Res.* **14** : 376) placed *Culex albirostris* Macquart in genus *Aedes* Meigen, subgenus *Ochlerotatus* Lynch-Arribalzaga, and described a specimen from Invercargill, New Zealand, as probably this species. Up till 1960 subsequent authors followed his usage and identification, and no further specimens of this species were recorded.

4. J.-M. Klein and E. N. Marks (1960, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **85** : 112) found that the four specimens in the Paris Museum comprising the type series of *Culex albirostris* Macquart each bore a card with printed inscription " Muséum de Paris " and manuscript inscription " Nlle Galle du Sud. J. Verreaux 4.9.47 ". One specimen, which they selected as lectotype female, bore also a card with red printed inscription " Type ", and a folded paper with inscription recognizable as being in Macquart's own handwriting, "*Culex albirostris* ♀ Macquart n. sp. Nouv. Zélande." They considered that the written inscription which gave name of collector and date of collection gave also the original inscription of collecting place, and that this was apparently in the handwriting of J. Verreaux, the collector. They concluded therefore that the true place of collection was New South Wales, not New Zealand.

5. Klein and Marks (l.c.) showed that the lectotype of *C. albirostris* Macquart was not conspecific with the New Zealand specimen identified by Edwards (1924) as *C. albirostris* (which they redescribed as *Aedes subalbirostris* Klein and Marks, 1960) but represented a species not known from New Zealand, the common salt-marsh pest mosquito of Australia described by F. A. A. Skuse (1889, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2), **3** : 1731) as *Culex vigilax* and widely known under the name *Aedes vigilax* (Skuse). They suggested that the specific name *vigilax* Skuse continue to be used until the International Commission had heard an application to validate it. This suggestion has been acted on by subsequent writers and publications with the exception of *Rev. app. Ent.* (*B*) **51** : 257 (1963), **55** : 214 (1967).

6. The specific name *albirostris* Macquart, 1850, has been applied to the species now commonly called *Aedes vigilax* twice between 1850 and 1960 (see 2 above; the specimens identified by Theobald and Taylor have not been seen by us and we are unable to confirm this identification but presume it to be

correct in view of the reidentification of the type series by Klein and Marks); and twice since 1960 in reviews of papers in which the name *albirostris* was not used.

7. The specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889, has been used continuously (in various combinations) from 1889 to 1969 by taxonomists and public health workers for the common Australian salt-marsh mosquito which is recorded also from New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Thailand, Indochina and Formosa, with subspecies in Philippines and Seychelles.

8. It is clear that a stable nomenclature would be upset and great confusion result if the specific name *vigilax* Skuse were to be superseded by its senior subjective synonym *albirostris* Macquart.

9. It is therefore requested that the International Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *albirostris* Macquart, 1850, as published in the binomen *Culex albirostris*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889, as published in the binomen *Culex vigilax*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

ANNEXE 1

Particulars of the correct usage of the specific name *albirostris* Macquart, 1850 (includes all known references):

Macquart, 1850, *Dipt. Exot.*, suppl. 4 : 10	(*Culex*)
Theobald, 1903, *Monogr. Culicidae* **3** : 162	(*Culex*)
Taylor, 1913, *Rep. Aust. Ins. trop. Med.* 1911 : 27	(*Culicelsa*)
Anon, 1963, *Rev. app. Ent.* (*B*) **51** : 257	(*Aedes*)
Anon, 1967, *Rev. app. Ent.* (*B*) **55** : 214	(*Aedes*)

ANNEXE 2

Particulars of the usage of the specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889 (selected references):

Skuse, 1889, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2), **3** : 1731	(*Culex*)
Theobald, 1901, *Monogr. Culicidae* **1** : 395	(*Culex*)
Theobald, 1907, *Monogr. Culicidae* **4** : 382	(*Culicelsa*)
Bancroft, 1908, *Ann. Qd Mus.* **8** : 41	(*Culex*)
Edwards, 1912, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8), **9** : 524	(*Ochlerotatus*)
Taylor, 1914, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **38** : 756	(*Culicelsa*)
Hill, 1917, *Bull. N. Terr. Aust.* **17** : 3	(*Culicelsa*)
Hill, 1922, *Serv. Publs Dep. Hlth Aust.* **21** : 30	(*Ochlerotatus*)
Edwards, 1922, *Bull. ent. Res.* **13** : 99	(*Aedes* (*Ochlerotatus*))

Subsequent references are all under genus *Aedes* and, where stated, subgenus *Ochlerotatus*.

Cooling, 1924, *Serv. Publs Dep. Hlth Aust. trop. Div.* 1 : 19
Cooling, 1924, *Serv. Publs Dep. Hlth Aust. trop. Div.* 8 : 30
Mackerras, 1927, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 52 : 296
Buxton & Hopkins, 1927, Researches in Polynesia and Melanesia. Parts 1–4 : 95
Edwards, 1932, *Genera Insect.* **194** : 138
Hamlyn-Harris, 1933, *Bull. ent. Res.* **24** : 229
Taylor, 1934, *Serv. Publs Sch. Publ. Hlth trop. Med. Univ. Sydney* 1 : 17

Woodhill & Pasfield, 1941, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **66** : 205
Taylor, 1943, *Serv. Publs Sch. publ. Hlth trop. Med. Univ. Sydney* 4 : 74
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PROTOGONIA SUBQUADRATA COPE, 1881 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1890

By Robert M. West (*Department of Biology, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, U.S.A.*) and Donald Baird (*Department of Geological and Geophysical Sciences, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress a virtual *nomen oblitum*, which, so long as it remains an available name, represents a potential threat to the stability of the nomenclature of an important group of early mammals. The names concerned are *Protogonia* Cope, 1881 (*Proc. Amer. philos. Soc.*, **19** : 492) and *subquadrata* (*ibid.*), published in conjunction with the foregoing generic name.

2. In 1881 Cope (*Proc. Amer. philos. Soc.*, **19** : 492) described *Protogonia*, type-species *Protogonia subquadrata*, a condylarthran mammal from the middle Paleocene of New Mexico. On the same page he established the species *Phenacodus puercensis*. In 1888 (*Trans. Amer. philos. Soc.*, **16** : 359) he referred the type specimen of *Protogonia subquadrata* (now No. 3876 in the American Museum of Natural History Cope Collection) to the species *puercensis* which he transferred from *Phenacodus* to *Protogonia*. In 1892 Scott (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, **44** : 299) named the genus *Tetraclaenodon*, type-species *Mioclaenus floverianus* Cope, 1888, but did not recognize any relationships between it and Cope's *Protogonia*. In 1893 Cope decided that *Protogonia* was preoccupied by *Protogonius* Huebner, 1819 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, **7** : 100) a lepidopteran, and therefore proposed the substitute name *Euprotogonia* (Cope *in* Earle, 1893, *Amer. Nat.*, **27** : 378, footnote). In 1897 Matthew (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **9** : 303–305) synonymized (correctly, in the opinion of all subsequent authors) *Tetraclaenodon floverianus* with Cope's *Euprotogonia puercensis*, but continued to use the generic name *Euprotogonia* even though he recognized that *Tetraclaenodon* Scott, 1892, had priority. He formally acknowledged this error on his part in 1937 (*Trans. Amer. philos. Soc.*, **30** : 188).

3. Under Article (56a) the one-letter difference between *Protogonius* Huebner, 1819, and *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, does not invalidate the latter name as a junior homonym. The erection of *Euprotogonia* Cope *in* Earle, 1893, as an objective junior synonym of *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, was therefore unnecessary.

4. Although all subsequent authors have accepted Matthew's (1897) synonymizing of *Euprotogonia puercensis* and *Tetraclaenodon floverianus*, several (including Osborn, 1898, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **10** : 159–164; Douglass, 1908, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, **5** : 11–26; and Gidley, manuscript cited in Simpson, 1937, *Bull. U.S. National Museum* No. 169 : 1–287) continued to use the generic name *Euprotogonia* rather than *Protogonia* or *Tetraclaenodon*. No author in the primary literature (except Cabrera, 1935, *vide infra*) has used the name *Protogonia* since 1893.

5. Since the second decade of the 20th century, majority usage has favoured

the name *Tetraclaenodon*, following Scott, 1892. Pertinent publications are:

Granger, 1915, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **34** : 329–361
Granger, 1917, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **37** : 821–830
Simpson, 1927, *Amer. Mus. nat. Hist. Novitates* 268 : 1–10
Simpson, 1937, *U.S. nat. Mus. Bull.* No. 169 : 1–287
Matthew, 1937, *Trans. Amer. philos. Soc.* **30** : 1–510
Gazin, 1941, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **91** (3121) : 1–53
Gazin, 1956, *Smithsonian Inst. misc. Coll.* **131** (6) : 1–57
Dorr, 1958, *Bull. geol. Soc. Amer.* **69** : 1217–1244
Radinsky, 1966, *Evolution*, **20** : 408–417

The most influential classifications also use *Tetraclaenodon:*

Hay, 1902, *U.S. geol. Surv. Bull.* 179 : 603
Hay, 1930, *Carnegie Inst. Wash.* Pub. 390, **2** : 603
Simpson, 1945, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **85** : 123
Lavocat, 1955, *Traité de Zoologie*, **17** (1) : 462
Lavocat, 1958, *Traité de Paleontologie* **6** (2) : 6
Romer, 1966, *Vertebrate Paleontology* : 385

5. The nomenclatural problem involving *Protogonia*, *Tetraclaenodon* and *Euprotogonia* was explicitly recognized by Cabrera (1935, *Rev. Fac. Agron. Vet. Univ. Buenos Aires* **8** : 17) and Simpson (1937, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* No. 169 : 246) who proposed radically different solutions. Cabrera supported the legal priority of *Protogonia:* " De acuerdo con las reglas de nomenclatura vigentes, *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, no queda invalidad por *Protogonius* Hübner, y por tanto no hay ningún motivo para substituir dicho nombre por *Euprotogonia* Cope, 1893, o *Tetraclaenodon* Scott, 1892." Simpson, on the other hand, after reviewing the circumstances stated above, concluded: " Without taking a decisive stand, I shall tentatively continue to use *Tetraclaenodon*, which has the cardinal virtue of being generally understood and of being unambiguous. *Euprotogonia* is certainly invalid, and *Protogonia* is of dubious validity, is ambiguous, and is unfamiliar to present-day students." Simpson's solution is certainly that favoured and followed by all current students of early mammals.

6. We therefore request the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Protogonia* Cope, 1881 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *subquadrata* Cope, 1881, as published in the binomen *Protogonia subquadrata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(4) to place the specific name *subquadrata* Cope, 1881 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (3) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Tetraclaenodon* Scott, 1892 (gender: masculine),

type-species *Mioclaenus floverianus* Cope, 1888, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the specific name *puercensis* Cope, 1881, as published in the binomen *Phenacodus puercensis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

DRUPELLA THIELE, 1925 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1891

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

Thiele (1925, p. 171) established the genus *Drupella* for a group of Thaidine species in the family Muricidae. The four originally included species comprised *Purpura elata* Blainville, 1832, *Ricinula spectrum* Reeve, 1846, *Sistrum ochrostoma* (Blainville, 1832) and *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, 1846, but Thiele failed to select a type-species for his new genus *Drupella.*

2. The earliest subsequent type-designation is that by v. Ihering and Haas (1927, p. 215). In a review of Thiele's 1925 publication, the authors designated *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, as the type-species of *Drupella.*

3. The application for setting aside v. Ihering and Haas' type designation is based on the grounds of misidentification of the type-species by Thiele. The dentition figured by Thiele (*loc. cit.*, p. 171, text-fig. 3) for "*Ricinula siderea* Reeve", is the radula of the muricid species *Drupa cornus* Röding, 1798, whereas the true *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, not only belongs to a different genus but also a different family. Tryon (1880, p. 190), correctly pointed out that *Ricinula siderea* Reeve appears to belong to the Columbellidae and not the Muricidae. Personal examination of the three syntypes of *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, in the British Museum (Natural History), London, confirmed Tryon's suspicion of the species being actually a columbellid. The largest syntype (12·8 × 6·4 mm. = length × width) and the two smaller syntypes of *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, are a species of the genus *Pyrene* Röding, 1798, in the family Columbellidae.

4. If v. Ihering and Haas' type-designation were allowed to stand, *Drupella* Thiele would disappear in the synonymy of *Pyrene* Röding in the family Columbellidae, and the creation of a new genus for the muricid *Drupella*-group of species would be inevitable in view of the absence of available synonyms. From the species originally included in *Drupella*, in conjunction with the illustrated dentition of two of the species, it is quite clear that *Drupella* was meant for a genus-group in the Muricidae and not Columbellidae.

5. In the best interests of nomenclatorial stability and conforming to Article 70 (a) of the Code, it would be most appropriate to set aside v. Ihering and Haas' type-designation and select *Purpura ochrostoma* Blainville, 1832 (p. 205), as the type-species of *Drupella* Thiele. The latter species is one of the originally included species, has been cited by Thiele (1929, p. 295) as a representative species of *Drupella*, the dentition is of the *Drupella* pattern and the taxon is in current use in malacological literature for a widely distributed tropical Indo-Pacific species. The other two species included by Thiele in *Drupella*, apart from *Ricinula siderea* Reeve, are *Purpura elata* Blainville, 1832 and *Ricinula spectrum* Reeve, 1846; both these species are synonyms of *Drupa cornus* Röding, 1798.

6. In the interests of nomenclatorial stability and to obviate the need for a new genus-group name, the International Commission on Zoological Nomen-

clature is requested under the status of Article 70 (a) of the Code:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Drupella* Thiele, 1925, made prior to the present Ruling and, having done so, to designate *Purpura ochrostoma* Blainville, 1832, as type-species of *Drupella* Thiele, 1925;

(2) to place the generic name *Drupella* Thiele, 1925 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Purpura ochrostoma* Blainville, 1832, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *ochrostoma* Blainville, 1832, as published in the binomen *Purpura ochrostoma* (type-species of *Drupella* Thiele, 1925) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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SPHAERIIDAE IN MOLLUSCA AND INSECTA: PROPOSAL FOR RECTIFICATION OF HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1892

By Arthur H. Clarke (*National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa*)

The family name SPHAERIIDAE is currently utilized in both Mollusca (Eulamellibranchia) and Insecta (Coleoptera). In accordance with Article 55a the International Commission is notified of this homonymy and is requested to take appropriate corrective action. Details are as follows.

2. SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) was first proposed by Jeffreys (1862), not by Bourguignat (1833, SPHAERIDAE) or by Dall (1895, SPHAERIIDAE) as stated by recent authors. It is based on *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 (Official List of Generic Names, Name No. 462). H. B. Baker (1964) has pointed out that according to Article 40 SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) must date from CYCLADIA Rafinesque, 1820, which is the earliest family-group name applicable to these abundant but small freshwater "fingernail" and "pea" clams. CYCLADIDAE Rafinesque (correction of CYCLADIA), based on *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1798, a junior synonym of *Sphaerium*, is obsolete, however.

3. Another early name, PISIDIIDAE (correction of PISIDIADAE) Gray, 1857, has been placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (Name No. 36) "for use by any worker who may consider that the genera *Pisidium* Pfeiffer and *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777, the type-genus of the taxon SPHAERIIDAE, belong to different family-group taxa" (Direction 27).

4. Despite these earlier names SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) has been used universally in malacological literature for at least 50 years (e.g. Walker, 1918; F. C. Baker, 1928; Germain, 1931; Thiele, 1935; Adam, 1960; Herrington, 1962; Dance, 1967; and Heard, 1969). Herrington (1962) recognizes 34 North American species. The world-wide total of taxonomically valid living species is probably of the order of 100.

5. SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta) dates from 1845 when it was first proposed by Erichson (SPHAERINA) (pers. comm., E. C. Becker and T. J. Spilman). It was later emended by Thomson (1862, SPHAERIIDAE). SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta) is based on *Sphaerius* Waltl (1838, type-species *S. acaroides* Waltl, by monotypy) a little-known genus of small water-beetles. SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta) has also been in general use for over 50 years (e.g. Csiki, 1910; Comstock, 1924; Blackwelder, 1944; Britton, 1966). Eighteen living species are recognized (Britton, 1966).

6. Application of Article 40 gives SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) priority over SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta). The molluscan family is also more important and better known. It is desirable therefore to conserve SPHAERIIDAE (Mollusca) and to emend SPHAERIIDAE (Insecta). Alteration of the latter to SPHAERIDAE, although grammatically incorrect, avoids conflict with other taxa having similar roots (see Neave, 1940 : 238) and is recommended.

The Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

(1) to rule under the plenary powers that SPHAERIDAE is to be accepted as the

correct spelling of the family-group name based on *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838;

(2) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology:

(a) SPHAERIIDAE Jeffreys, 1862 [1820] (**1** : 1) (type-genus *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777) (Mollusca);

(b) SPHAERIDAE Erichson, 1845 (: 38) (type-genus *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838) (Insecta);

(3) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838 (: 272) (gender: masculine) (type-species *Sphaerius acaroides* Waltl, 1838, by monotypy);

(4) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *acaroides* Waltl, 1838 (: 272), as published in the binomen *Sphaerius acaroides* (type-species of *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838) (Insecta);

(5) to place the following family-group name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) SPHAERIIDAE Erichson, 1845 (type-genus *Sphaerius* Waltl, 1838) (ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect spelling for SPHAERIDAE Erichson, 1845) (Insecta).

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ASTERIAS HISPIDA PENNANT, 1777, AND *URASTER HISPIDA* (PENNANT) FORBES, 1840 (ECHINODERMATA, ASTERIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *LEPTASTERIAS MUELLERI* (M. SARS, 1846). Z.N.(S.) 1895

By E. Brun (*Tromsø Museum, Norway*)

The pre-Linnean name *hispida* (Linck, 1733 : 31) was adopted by Pennant (1777 : 62, fig. 58) in his description of the nominal species *Asterias hispida*. Pennant's type-material cannot be traced, and his description and figure are completely inadequate for identification. Consequently, according to Forbes (1840 : 95), very different species have been referred to Pennant's *hispida*. Mortensen (1924 : 80) gives *A. hispida* Pennant as a synonym of *Leptasterias muelleri* (M. Sars) without any comments, but in his widely used handbook (1927 : 141), under the discussion on *Asterias rubens* L., 1758, he states: "Possibly also *Asterias hispida* Pennant belongs rather to this species than to *Leptasterias Mülleri*". *A. hispida* Pennant is thus a case of a *nomen dubium*, and as it has only been used a few times in the last century it also qualifies as a *nomen oblitum*. It has, however, once in this century been mentioned in a fauna-list (Chumley, 1918) but such a mere listing of the name hardly constitutes use in "primary zoological literature" as defined in recent relevant discussion on Code Article 23b (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 258).

2. Forbes (1840 : 95–96) re-described the species he considered to conform to Pennant's species under the binomen *Uraster hispida*. Whereas Pennant's *A. hispida* is a *nomen dubium*, this does not apply to *Uraster hispida* (Pennant) Forbes. During a recent study of old and new records of echinoderms in the Isle of Man it was discovered that the only published record of *Leptasterias muelleri*; "under rocks round Castletown Bay" (Bruce, Colman & Jones, 1963 : 240), is exactly the same locality as mentioned by Forbes (1840 : 96) for *Uraster hispida*: "Among limestone rocks at Castletown, Isle of Man". Forbes' description of *U. hispida* conforms with Irish Sea specimens of *L. muelleri*, and the British localities given fit very well with what is known today about the distribution of *L. muelleri*. This new evidence presents a strong case for considering *U. hispida* (Pennant) Forbes, 1840, as a senior synonym of *L. muelleri* (M. Sars, 1846). The specific name *hispida* is still available and Forbes' redescription and use of the name clearly has priority and thus constitutes a serious threat to the well established *L. muelleri*.

3. *Leptasterias muelleri* (M. Sars) as published in the binomen *Asteracanthion Mülleri* was first published as a *nomen nudum* (M. Sars 1844 : 169), but has a good foundation in the adequate description (M. Sars 1846 : 56, pl. 8, figs. 38 and 39) and in the syntypes preserved in the Zoological Museum, Univ. Oslo, Norway. It serves as the type-species of the genus *Leptasterias* Verrill, 1866. The specific name *muelleri* (mostly spelt *mülleri*) has been widely used in all recent works on echinoderms.

To avoid confusion and to maintain stability of nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) the specific name *hispida* Pennant, 1777, as published in the binomen *Asterias hispida*;
   (b) the specific name *hispida* Forbes, 1840, as published in the binomen *Uraster hispida*;

(2) to place the names suppressed in (1) (a) and (b) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the specific name *muelleri* M. Sars, 1846, as published in the binomen *Asteracanthion Mülleri* (type-species of *Leptasterias* Verrill, 1866);

(4) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the generic name *Leptasterias* Verrill, 1866 (: 350) (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Asteracanthion muelleri* Sars, 1846.

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TREPSICHROIS HÜBNER, 1816 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1897

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This application seeks to clarify and stabilise the status of the genus *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 16).

2. Hübner's five species originally included in the genus (with his cited synonyms in parentheses) were:

90) *T. basilissa* Cramer, [1780], 266 C (*midamus* Sulzer, *Ins.* 4. 6 [1776] *claudius* Fabricius, *Mant.* [*Ins.* **2** : p. 25, no.] 261 [1787])

91) *T. mulcibra* [Hübner, emend.] (*mulciber* Cramer [1777], 127 C)

92) *T. midamis* [Hübner, 1814, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. 24] (*midamus* Linnaeus [1758])

93) *T. alea* [Hübner, nom. nov.] (*midamus* Cramer [1780], 266 A, B)

94) *T. eleusina* Cramer [1780], 266 D.

The Cramer references [here dated in accordance with Opinion 516] are to the plate numbers and lettered figures of his *Uitlandsche Kapellen* **2, 3**. The Fabricius name and reference are accurately given. All the species named other than Hübner's were described in the genus *Papilio*. *P. midamus* Linnaeus covered two species in the illustrations cited by Linnaeus; *midamus* proper (of which *P. superbus* Herbst, 1793 is currently regarded as a junior subjective synonym, see below), and *P. mulciber* Cramer. Thus, disregarding junior homonyms and Hübner's capricious emendations, the synonymy may be simplified to read:

90) *P. basilissa* Cramer, 1780 (*P. claudius* Fabricius, 1787)

91) *P. mulciber* Cramer, 1777

92a) *P. mulciber* Cramer, 1777

b) *P. midamus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*P. superbus* Herbst, 1793)

93) *T. alea* Hübner, 1816

94) *P. eleusina* Cramer, 1780.

Of these, numbers 90, 91 (and 92a) are, and have been for over 80 years, referred to *Trepsichrois* Hübner, to the exclusion of *P. midamus* Linnaeus and the other two.

3. Before discussing type-selections it should be mentioned that Kirby, 1871 (*Syn. Catal. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 9–15) disposed these taxa in the genus *Euploea* Fabricius *sens. lat.* as follows:

1) *E. alea* Hübner (*midamus* Cramer *nec* Linnaeus)

9) *E. superba* Herbst (*midamis* Hübner)

73) *E. eleusina* Cramer

99) *E. midamus* Linnaeus (*mulciber* Cramer, "*claudia*[1] Fabricius, *Gen. Ins.* : 263 (1777)", *basilissa* Cramer).

Thus Kirby synonymized Hübner's species 90, 91, and 92a in his own number 99, preceded by the other three more or less correctly.

4. Scudder, 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.* **10** : 286) was the first author to designate a type-species for the genus *Trepsichrois* Hübner. Basing his synonymy on Kirby, 1871 (paragraph 3 above), and denoting his designation by boldface type, he listed the included species as:

midamus (*basilissa, mulcibra, midamis*)
alea [spelt "alca"]
eleusina

concluding with the confirmatory note "*midamus* may be taken as the type". In my opinion this constitutes a valid designation of *Papilio midamus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470) as type-species, having regard to Article 69(a) (iii) ("for whatever reason, right or wrong"). It cannot be regarded as a case of misidentification of type-species, as although more than one is included in synonymy there is nothing to indicate that Scudder intended other than his definite nomination to stand. If this opinion is correct, it is most regrettable in view of the last sentence of paragraph 2 above.

5. Hemming took a contrary view in 1934 (*Gen. Names Holarctic Butt.* : 25), when it was tenable under the *Règles*, and repeated it in 1967 (*Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Ent.), Suppl. : 447), when he said that Scudder's selection subjectively synonymized more than one of the nominal species included by Hübner, infringing Article 69 (a) (iv) of the *Code*. But that Article only applies when a designated nominal species was not originally included and included species are cited as synonyms. Here, *midamus*, an included species, was designated.

6. Hemming then added that Moore, 1883 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 286) was the next author to act. He designated simply "*T. claudia*". As we have seen, this was anomalous. But later on the same page he gave the synonymy of his species number 2 as:

Trepsichrois claudia (*P. claudius* Fab., *Gen. Ins.* : 263 (1777); *Mant. Ins.* **2** : 25 (1787); *Ent. Syst.* **3** (1) : 40 (1793); *P. basilissa* Cramer, 1780; *P. midamus* Sulzer, 1776, *Ins.*, pl. 16, fig. 4; etc.

7. This designation was regarded by Hemming as the first valid one. References by Moore to "*claudia*" and to "Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.*" have to be read as *claudius*, and Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* It is this concept of *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816, which has held ever since.

[1] It is necessary also at this point to say that *P. claudia* Fabricius, 1777, is a totally different insect from *P. claudius* Fabricius, 1787. It is not a dark brown oriental *Papilio Danais Festivus* at all, but a bright red [neotropical] *Papilio Nymphalis Gemmatus*, first described and figured by J. D. Schulze, 1776 (*Naturforscher* **9** : 100, pl. 2), who said in a footnote that Fabricius had visited him, seen the specimen, and would include it in his forthcoming work. Schulze (and consequently Fabricius) misplaced its habitat as "India". It is now the type-species of *Agrias* Doubleday. Fabricius, 1787, after describing *P. claudius* for the first time (*Mant. Ins.* **2** : 25, no. 261), referred back to *P. claudia* (*ibid.* : 45, no. 445) and mentioned Schulze. These are presumably Proper Names, and homonymy does not arise.

8. Bryk, 1937 (*Lepid. Cat.* **28** (78) : 326–334) dealt with *P. mulciber* Cramer, 1777 and treated (: 327) *P. claudius* Fabricius and (: 328) *P. basilissa* Cramer, "1782" [1780] both as subspecies thereof, listing them in the genus *Trepsichrois* Hübner (: 323), "Generotypus: *T. mulcibra* Hübner, 1816", which, as we have seen, was an arbitrary emendation by Hübner for *mulciber* Cramer.

9. In my opinion, unless the International Commission exercise plenary powers, the type-species has to be *P. midamus* under the current *Code* (paragraph 4 above). This would be entirely contrary to universal practice over the last 80 years or more. It is essential, to ensure universality and conserve stability, that the powers be exercised; in which case it would be most advisable to designate as type-species one with a valid name.

10. I therefore respectfully request the International Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816, made prior to the ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Papilio mulciber* Cramer [1777];

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816, *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* (1) : 16 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Papilio mulciber* Cramer [1777], *Uitlandsche Kapellen* **2** : 45, 150, pl. 127, figs. C, D;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *mulciber* Cramer [1777], as published in the binomen *Papilio mulciber* (type-species of *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816).

MONROA WARREN, 1904, AND *HETERERANNIS* WARREN, 1904 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED USE OF PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1898

By Frederick H. Rindge (*Department of Entomology, The American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York* 10024, *U.S.A.*)

1. The genus *Monroa* Warren (1904, *Novit. Zool.* **11** : 555) has as its type-species by original designation, *Cymatophora quinquelinearia* Packard. Warren's generic diagnosis of *Monroa* was based on five specimens, two males and three females, which are now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History); one of the males bears the label in Warren's handwriting "*Monroa 5-linearia* Packard". A study of the male bearing Warren's handwritten label by Frederick H. Rindge, during the course of the preparation of his revisional study of the genus *Hulstina* Dyar (1903, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* **5** : 178) (in press, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*), shows it to be *Hulstina formosata* Hulst. *Hulstina* has as its type-species *H. terlineata* Dyar (=*formosata* Hulst), by original designation. The proper type-species citation for *Monroa* should therefore read: *Cymatophora quinquelinearia* Warren (not Packard) 1904 = *Cleora formosata* Hulst. *Monroa* therefore becomes a junior synonym of *Hulstina*.

The generic name *Monroa* applies only to North American Geometridae, and it has never been in use as a valid generic name since its proposal. This name has only been cited twice since then; both times it was placed as a synonym of *Glena* Hulst (McDunnough, 1920, Dominion of Canada, *Dept. Agric., Ent. Branch, Tech. Bull.* no. 18, p. 22; Rindge, 1965, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **129** : 269), as both authors cited *quinquelinearia* Packard as the type-species. If Warren's misidentified type-species was to be retained, *Monroa* would remain as a junior synonym of *Glena*.

2. The genus *Hetererannis* Warren (1904, *Novit. Zool.*, **11** : 106) has as its type-species, by original designation, *Boarmia obliquaria* Grote. The generic diagnosis of *Hetererannis* was based on four male specimens, which are now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History); one of these bears a label in Warren's handwriting "*Hetererannis obliquaria* Grote". This specimen has been examined by Frederick H. Rindge, who has determined it as *Glena macdunnoughi macdunnoughi* Sperry. The genus *Glena* Hulst (1896, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* **23** : 358) has recently been revised for North America (Rindge, 1965, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **129** : 265–306, figs. 1–28). The proper type-species citation for *Hetererannis* should therefore read: *Boarmia obliquaria* Warren (not Grote) 1904 = *Glena macdunnoughi macdunnoughi* Sperry. *Hetererannis* thus becomes a junior synonym of *Glena*.

The generic name *Hetererannis* also applies only to the North American Geometridae, and it has never been used since its proposal. If Warren's misidentified type-species was to be retained, *Hetererannis* would take priority over the large, well-known, and often used generic name *Anacamptodes* McDunnough (1920, Dominion of Canada, *Dept. Agric., Ent. Branch. Tech. Bull.* no. 18,

p. 28; type-species, *Boarmia humaria* Guenée, by original designation). *Anacamptodes* was recently revised by Rindge (1966, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **132** : 175–244, text-figs. 1–53, plates 22–25).

3. In the interest of stability of nomenclature and in the uniformity of treating misidentified type species, it is requested that the International Commission, acting under the provisions of Article 70 (a) (i), use its plenary powers to:

(a) set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Monroa* Warren, 1904, and having done so to designate *Cleora formosata* Hulst as the type-species of that genus;

(b) set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Heterer-annis* Warren, 1904, and having done so to designate *Glena macdun-noughi macdunnoughi* Sperry as the type-species of that genus.

HYMENITIS [ILLIGER], 1807 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1899

By C. F. Cowan (*Little Gaddesden House, Berkhamsted, Herts., England*)

Opinion 232 aimed to validate *Mechanitis* among other well-known names of Fabricius [31 December] 1807, by suppressing under the plenary powers the same names published in different senses slightly earlier in an anonymous review by [Illiger], 19 December 1807. For various reasons now obsolete, the name *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807 (which was not used by Fabricius) was left standing.

2. As a result, anomalies affect the following genera, of which the type-species are shown:

Hymenitis [Illiger], 1807 : – *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus, 1758;
Mechanitis Fabricius, 1807 : – *P. polymnia* Linnaeus, 1758;
Hymenitis Hübner, 1816 : – *Papilio diaphanus* Drury, 1773;
Greta Hemming, 1934 : – *P. diaphanus* Drury, 1773;

the type-designations having been made, for the first by Hemming, 1934 : 27–28, for the next two by Scudder, 1875 : 212, 193, and for the last automatically since it was a replacement for the junior homonym by Hübner.

3. Thus despite the suppression of *Mechanitis* [Illiger], 1807, and the placing on the Official List (as name number 661) of *Mechanitis* Fabricius, 1807, the latter is still a junior objective synonym of the valid name *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807. The Code gives no guidance in such circumstances, but paragraph 34 (page xxiii) of the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology prompts this application.

4. Three alternative courses appear open, each inevitably involving use of the plenary powers:

(a) to adjust conveniently the type-species of *Hymenitis* [Illiger] so as to sink it as a junior objective synonym of some earlier genus;

(b) to suppress the name *Hymenitis* [Illiger] for the purposes of the laws both of priority and of homonymy, thereby salvaging *Hymenitis* Hübner and sinking *Greta* Hemming;

(c) to suppress it for the law of priority only, thereby upholding *Greta* Hemming.

(d) A fourth suggestion, to reject *Mechanitis* Fabricius after all, and substitute *Hymenitis* [Illiger] on the Official List can be dismissed at once, not only for obvious reasons but also because it would anyway lead to confusion. *Mechanitis* Fabricius has always been universally familiar, as was the name *Hymenitis*, but invalidly misapplied, until its replacement. This must not result in any adverse reflection on Illiger, whose proposal of *Hymenitis* as a new name of his own for five species placed by Hübner in two much larger polynominal genera was perfectly valid and showed considerable acumen. These five species are still all considered to be Ithomiids, and it is simply an accident of subsequent procedure which has resulted in its type-species having

been designated also for *Mechanitis* Fabricius, a genus which contained with it one Riodinid, two Heliconiids, and another Ithomiid. Illiger suffered again when *Hymenitis* was misappropriated nine years later by Hübner and used for two other species, Hübner deploying Illiger's five under *Ithomia*, *Ceratinia* and *Mechanitis*. There is no way of repairing Illiger's misfortune.

5. Course (a) proves impracticable, not one of the ten included names and synonyms having been included in an earlier genus. The choice thus rests between restoring *Hymenitis* Hübner (the first genus in his *Verzeichniss bek. Schmett.*), and preserving its replacement *Greta* Hemming. The latter, course (c), is considered preferable, since Hübner did misuse *Hymenitis* (or create a homonym), and Hemming was perfectly correct in replacing it by *Greta*, which name has now stood for 35 years.

6. I therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 19 December 1807, *Allgem. Literatur-Ztg.* (Jena-) Halle **1807** (2) (303) : 1180;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Greta* Hemming, 1934, *Generic Names Holarctic Butts* : 28 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation by Scudder, 1875, through *Hymenitis* Hübner, 1816, *Papilio diaphanus* Drury, 1773, *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : Index, 13, pl. 7, fig. 3;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;

(b) *Hymenitis* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 8, a junior homonym of *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807;

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *diaphanus* Drury, 1773, as published in the binomen *Papilio diaphanus* (type-species of *Greta* Hemming, 1934).

References

Opinion 232 and connected notes, published 1954 (*Opin. Decl. Int. Commn. zool. Nom.* **4** (22) : 249–274), gives the history of this case, and the relevant references.

Hemming, 1937 (*Hübner* **2** : 43–45) reproduces in facsimile the anonymous review [Illiger], 19 December 1807 : 1177–1180, which is cited in paragraph 6 (1) above.

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CORRIGENDA

page 99. Line 6 from bottom: substitute "would now be classed" for "would not be classed".

page 128. Ruling, para. (1)(c): substitute THAIDIDAE Jousseaume, 1888" for "THAIDIDAE Suter, 1913".

page 129. Ruling, para. (6)(a): substitute "THAIDIDAE (correction of Thaisidae) Jousseaume, 1888" for "THAIDIDAE (correction of Thaisidae) Suter, 1913".
Ruling, para. (6)(b): substitute "THAIDIDAE Jousseaume, 1888" for "THAIDIDAE Suter, 1913".

page 132. Line 21: substitute "THAIDIDAE Jousseaume, 1888, *Mem. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1** (2) : 176, 179" for "THAIDIDAE Suter, 1913, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*: 42".

page 134. Line 13 from bottom: substitute "p. 166" for "p. 266".

page 145. Ruling, para. (3), first line: insert "Creplin, 1846", after "*haemochrous*".

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